



A sign outside Seoul hails the arrival Thursday of Pope John Paul II. On Wednesday, the pope and President Ronald Reagan met for 20 minutes in Fairbanks, Alaska. Mr. Reagan saluted the pontiff's "quest for human rights and world peace." Page 2.

## A New Era of Papal Diplomacy

### Clerics' Criticism of Pope's Foreign Travel Is Subsiding

By Don Schanche  
Los Angeles Times Service

VATICAN CITY — As Pope John Paul II embarked Wednesday on his 21st papal trip abroad, some church scholars say his oft-criticized foreign travel has wrought an epochal change in the development of the Roman Catholic Church, one that no future pontiff can likely put aside.

"After 19 and one-half centuries he has catapulted the church out of Rome and out of Italy," said an approving churchman who only a year ago was sharply critical of what he saw then as the pontiff's dangerous and costly globetrotting.

John Paul left Wednesday on an 11-day journey to South Korea, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand. His route took him westward around the world, beginning with a brief meeting in Fairbanks, Alaska, with President Ronald Reagan, who was en route home from China.

In all, the pope will cover more than 24,000 miles (38,700 kilometers), visit 11 places in five countries, celebrate nine Masses and deliver 40 speeches. This is a more demanding schedule and in some respects as exhausting and controversial as his trip to Central America and Haiti 14 months ago.

At that time a number of clerics had criticized the pope's seeming wanderlust, many because the travel appeared to distract him from urgent administrative matters. Some cited the cost, usually borne by churches in the host countries. The cost of the papal visit to Britain two years ago was \$10 million.

Others warned of the personal risk in traveling. Today there are fewer critics. Many churchmen

agree that it is because they now understand why the pontiff is compelled to visit far-off places and of what he says the church gains from having such a peripatetic pope.

"He is going where the ferment is, where the church still means something and is going somewhere, growing," said a church scholar, a former critic of papal travel. "Christianity has lost much of its vitality in the traditional Catholic heartland of Italy and the rest of Europe, but it is a vital, growing concern in places like Africa, Latin America and Asia, even in countries where Christians are small minorities."

He pointed out that the church was growing more rapidly in Asia and Africa than in any of the Western countries, citing India, which the pope has not yet visited, as having more Roman Catholics than both Ireland and the United States.

A Vatican diplomat who has watched John Paul develop in the past five and one-half years into what he called "a truly universal pope," said: "I think he sees America and Europe as having taken the wrong turn, with both capitalism and Marxism materialism sufficing religion, while the Third-World, even forgotten places like New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, represents the new front line of the church."

Although the recognition has come late that the pontiff sees his job as that of a personal, hands-on pastor to the world, a senior cleric noted wryly that the church had plenty of warning. "His first words after his election on Oct. 16, 1978, were of his universal mission," he said.

Another priest, a church historian and theologian, said: "The pope is not a wanderer. He is a pastor. He is a shepherd. He is a shepherd of the world." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Mondale Wins In Tennessee, Jackson in D.C.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NASHVILLE, Tennessee —

Walter F. Mondale won Tennessee's Democratic presidential primary, which opened an important week of delegate-selection contests in which Senator Gary Hart is struggling to avoid being eliminated from the race.

Also Tuesday, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson scored his first outright primary victory by defeating Mr. Mondale and Mr. Hart in the District of Columbia.

After recent losses to Mr. Mondale in the South, the Midwest and the East, Mr. Hart had hoped for a victory in Tennessee. The state's primary was the first major contest in an eight-day period during which 771 convention delegates, more than a third of those needed to nominate, are to be allocated.

Following Tuesday's results, Mr. Hart needs strong performances in the next few days to check Mr. Mondale's momentum. He would have to win nearly 9 of every 10 delegates through the end of the voting June 5 to win the nomination outright.

Mr. Mondale, however, has to win only half the remaining delegates — 1,208 pledged ones at stake in the primaries and caucuses and 252 unpledged — to clinch the nomination before the convention opens July 16 in San Francisco.

Final unofficial results in Tennessee showed that Mr. Mondale had won 131,836 votes or 41 percent, Mr. Hart 93,092 or 29 percent, and Mr. Jackson 80,847 or 25 percent. Three percent of the vote went to candidates who have withdrawn from the race, and 2 percent was uncommitted.

Based on those results, Mr. Mondale was projected to win 31, Mr. Hart 21 and Mr. Jackson 13 of the state's 76 delegates to the Democratic National Convention. The rest will be appointed later.

Complete, unofficial results in the District of Columbia showed Mr. Jackson with 67,091 votes, or 67 percent, Mr. Mondale with 26,435 or 26 percent, and Mr. Hart with 7,023 or 7 percent.

In the nation's capital, Mr. Jack-

son won 11 delegates and Mr. Mondale 4. Mr. Hart won none.

Mr. Mondale's showings in the two primaries put him nearly 600 delegate votes ahead of Mr. Hart and about 750 votes shy of the absolute majority needed for the nomination.

Mr. Mondale called the Tennessee outcome a "strong victory" that moved him "a step forward toward the nomination." He said it is now "much more possible" that he will win the nomination by the end of the primary season, but cautioned that it is "a little bit early" to talk about Mr. Hart leaving the race.

Mr. Jackson also said he was pleased by his performance in Tennessee, a state whose voting population is only 14 percent black. He won three of the state's four large cities, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga.

"We come out of Tennessee with our self-respect, the numbers are still coming in," Mr. Jackson said. "I feel good about the double-digit numbers in Tennessee, and they are still rising. We got our share of delegates."

However, in an interview with The Washington Post on Tuesday, Mr. Jackson repeated his assertion that the party's delegate selection rules have cheated him out of delegates to which he would be entitled by his popular vote. Page 3.]

Mr. Hart, in a statement issued in Dallas, said: "I'm disappointed that we didn't do better in Tennessee, but I am encouraged by the fact that a majority of the voters in that state are looking for an alternative to the kind of traditional special-interest politics represented by the front-runner. We waged a good fight and now take our vote next week. The nomination is still an open contest and will go all the way to the convention."

Will T. Check, Mr. Hart's Tennessee state campaign manager, said low voter turnout had helped give the victory to Mr. Mondale.

"Nobody turned them out, ap-

## All-Ireland Political Forum Urges Reunification

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DUBLIN —

A group of politicians from both parts of Ireland called Wednesday for Irish reunification as the best way to end 15 years of sectarian and political violence in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

A report by the New Ireland Forum, set up last year by the Dublin government and composed of the island's main nationalist parties, made it clear that it saw a unitary Irish state as the best solution.

The report outlined three possibilities: an all-Ireland state ruled from Dublin, a federal arrangement with parliaments in both Belfast and Dublin, and "joint authority" over Northern Ireland by London and Dublin.

The forum stated that its members preferred an all-Ireland state. But it added that this would be achieved only "by agreement and consent" and would require "irrev-

ocable guarantees for the protection and preservation of both the unionist and nationalist identities."

The north's main Protestant parties, which refused to participate in the forum, already have rejected any move that would weaken their union with Britain. And London has said it will not pull out of Northern Ireland unless the majority of the province's 1.5 million people desire it.

But the report declared that "Britain must help to create the conditions which will allow this process" of reconciliation to begin. "Britain has a duty to respond now in order to ensure that the people of Northern Ireland are not condemned to yet another generation of violence," the report added.

All the proposals would include guarantees for the province's one million Protestants, it said.

Even before the report was published, it was rejected by the hard-

line Protestant leader, the Rev. Ian Paisley. He and several followers traveled from Belfast to Dublin during the night to stick posters on Irish government buildings, proclaiming "Ulster Is British."

An economic study accompanying the forum's report said the outlook for Northern Ireland was bleak so long as "the present political paralysis and violence continues," with unemployment, now 22 percent, forecast to reach 32 percent in the 1990s.

The forum, set up a year ago, is made up of leaders and other members of the three main political parties in the Irish Republic and the main nationalist party in Northern Ireland. Northern Protestant leaders refused to join. Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, which is waging a guerrilla war against British rule in the north, was not invited because it supports violence.

In a long analysis, the report said the 1920 partition of Ireland had been arbitrary and against the wishes of most of the Irish people, and had created instability in the north.

It also accused Britain of not doing enough to end the violence. "Despite the British government's stated intentions of obtaining political concessions in Northern Ireland, the only policy it has implemented... is one of crisis management."

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, introducing the report at Dublin Castle, once the seat of British power in Ireland, said:

"We have sought to raise our sights to new horizons and to set out ideas which could, we hope, form a basis for common ground between the two traditions in this island and a common action by the two governments... designed to reconcile these two traditions."

The Catholic hierarchy in Ireland has indicated it is prepared to accommodate Protestant traditions in a united country. However, it has objected to any move that would remove the Irish Republic's ban on abortion from the constitution and make it easier to practice birth control or obtain divorce. All are important issues for the north's Protestants.

The report warned that not only Northern Ireland but Britain and the Irish Republic as well faced major upheaval if the centuries-old sectarian problem was not solved soon.

"The immediate outlook for the north is extremely dangerous unless an acceptable political solution is found," it said. "The long-term damage to society worsens each day that passes without political progress."

The report added: "The need for progress towards this objective is now so urgent that there can be no justification for postponing action. A major reassessment by Britain... is required."

The report noted the failure of British attempts to create political power-sharing in Northern Ireland and the need for new structures to end the deadlock.

Participating in the forum were the Republic's ruling party, Fine Gael; the main opposition party, Fianna Fail; the Labor Party; and Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labor Party.



FLYING BOBBIES — Policemen from the south of England arrived Wednesday in Castle Donington in the heart of the Nottinghamshire coalfields to maintain order on picket lines as the strike by British miners continued.

## Crash of MiG-23, Not Stealth Plane, Reportedly Killed American General

By Robert C. Toth  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top-secret aircraft that crashed last week in Nevada, killing a U.S. Air Force general, was an advanced Soviet airplane, probably a MiG-23 fighter, and not a Stealth plane, according to Pentagon sources.

The air force, in its official reaction to the crash, had described the plane only as a "specially modified test aircraft."

But Pentagon, national security and aircraft industry officials said Tuesday that, contrary to earlier reports, it was not a Stealth aircraft. The Stealth planes being developed by the United States have a special capacity to escape detection by radar.

The Soviet plane, flown by Lieutenant General Robert M. Bond, deputy commander of the Air Force Systems Command, had apparently been modified in the United States, perhaps for test purposes or for a future mission in or near the Soviet Union.

Extreme secrecy has surrounded the accident, apparently because of the sensitive nature and purpose for which it had been modified or because of the way the United States had obtained the plane.

In the past, Soviet defectors have escaped to

allied countries in Soviet aircraft, among them a Russian pilot who in 1976 flew a late-model MiG to Japan.

A source said that General Bond, 54, was flying close to the surface of the desert at Mach 2, or twice the speed of sound, when the plane apparently went out of control and crashed Thursday. General Bond ejected before the crash, but his parachute shredded because of the high speed and he was killed.

A number of knowledgeable officials with the air force and Pentagon refused to comment on the report that a Soviet-made or Soviet-style aircraft was involved. All insisted that the issue was too sensitive to discuss.

While refusing to discuss the plane involved, several officials in Washington questioned the wisdom of allowing a three-star general to fly a test aircraft of any kind, despite his high qualifications as a pilot.

General Bond had spent more than 5,000 hours in high-performance fighters, including combat experience in Vietnam, and routinely flew to keep up his flying proficiency.

The accident occurred in the southwest corner of the Nevada Nuclear Test Site, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of Las Vegas, after the plane

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## Mixing High Tech and Liberal Arts

### Nonspecialists Get a Dose of Engineering in U.S. Schools

By Edward B. Fiske  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — To David P. Billington of Princeton University, the Eiffel Tower is not only a marvelous feat of engineering but also a microcosm of 19th-century French culture.

Mr. Billington is a professor of architecture and engineering. In his lectures, he shows his students how the tower is designed to resist wind pressure. But he also leads them through the political and aesthetic disputes over its construction, how it was financed, the influence of the landmark on early Cubist painting and what it meant to French leaders when it was completed in 1889.

"The Eiffel Tower was a way of recovering their country's self-image as a great industrial nation after the ignominious defeat by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War," he said.

Professor Billington's course, aimed at liberal arts students rather than future engineers, is one of a growing number of efforts in leading colleges and universities around the United States to teach nonspecialists about technology.

The trend reflects a conviction that, with computers and other products of technology now so prominent in modern life, an edu-

cated person needs to know not only about traditional areas of knowledge, the humanities, the social sciences and the natural sciences, but also about the methods, values and thought processes of engineering and applied science.

"We teach poetry and music and art to give people a richer life," said John G. Truxall of the department of technology and society at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. "If people understand what's going on inside a computer or TV, they will enjoy it more."

Syracuse University has begun requiring liberal arts students to take a sequence of three courses exposing them to the "ideas and concepts that are intrinsic to engineering." Wellesley College has a new Technology Studies Program to introduce humanities and social science majors to topics ranging from the impact of technology on the Third World.

Liberal arts students at Stoney Brook can often be found at LaGuardia Airport studying the scientific and psychological effects of noise pollution. Their counterparts in the Values, Technology, Science and Society Program at Stanford University in California take up such issues as solar heating and the

designing of a nationwide energy network.

The trend is being supported in part by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, which, as part of a new program, has awarded nearly \$5 million to three dozen leading liberal arts colleges to promote knowledge of technology among future "decision-makers."

"Colleges have a new obligation to prepare students for life in a society saturated with technology and technological issues," said James D. Koerner, president of the foundation. "They recognize that controlling technology and turning it to humane ends requires first an understanding of technology."

Professor Billington's discussion of the Eiffel Tower exemplifies the trend. His course, "Structures in the Urban Environment," is centered on his assumption that, as he puts it, "engineering relates to everything we call the liberal arts today."

Using high school mathematics, the professor first explains the scientific principles underlying the tower's shape. He notes that it is a "vertical cantilever" and shows them how the tapered design, unlike a heavy stone structure such as the Washington Monument, effectively combats the forces of wind.

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Turkey's austerity plan for the economy and its gradual return to democracy have drawn praise, but the future is uncertain.

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The most surprising museum show in Paris, according to Mary Blume, presents skulls from the late 19th century to tomorrow.

In Weekend.

## 2 Jewish Settlers Reported to Confess To Attack on Arab College in Hebron

By David K. Shipler  
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli newspapers and army radio reported Wednesday that two of the Jewish settlers arrested last week for planting bombs on Arab buses had also confessed to the attack last July on the Islamic College in Hebron, in which 3 Arabs were killed and 33 wounded.

The two were highly trained members of elite army units, army radio said.

There was no official statement from the police, and a police spokesman declined to comment on the reports.

The news organizations, quoting high-level security sources, said that the two unnamed suspects had re-enacted the crime Tuesday for police officials and videotape cameras. A third man believed to have been involved is being sought, the radio reported.

The July attack was the worst case of Jewish terrorism against Arabs in many years. Three or four masked men roamed onto the campus of the Islamic College, threw a hand grenade and fired automatic weapons into crowds of Arab students and faculty members.

Army radio said Wednesday that the two suspects had told interrogators that they viewed the operation as a failure because they had wanted to kill many more people. The radio quoted security sources as saying that the two were convinced their actions were justified.

The two are among 19 Jews arrested in connection with a major investigation into what is being described as a sophisticated network of Jewish terrorists based in the West Bank settlements of Kiryat Arba and Ofra. Those in custody are said to be part of the mainstream of the Gush Emunim movement, which has been in the vanguard of settlement effort.

The newspaper Ma'ariv described one of the 19 suspects as a highly placed official on the West Bank and a winner of the Medal of Bravery for heroism on the Syrian front during the Arab-Israeli War of 1973.

The arrests were made after large explosive charges were discovered attached to five Arab-owned buses last Friday. According to ITIM, the Israeli news agency, the suspects told interrogators that they carefully chose a bus line running from Jerusalem to the Kalandia refugee camp because they were sure that only Arabs, and no Jews, would be aboard.

Army Radio said the explosive charges were set to go off at 4:30

P.M., when the buses would be full.

Other attacks were said to have been in the planning stages.

The arrests are apparently the result of infiltration and intelligence work done by the Shin Bet, Israel's secret police. The agency has years of experience uncovering Arab terrorist cells, but until recent years it had little involvement in working against Jews.

The Jewish network that has been uncovered was organized into cells that had no contact with each other, the newspaper Yedioth Aharonoth quoted security officials as saying. It reported that security men were still hunting for the "brain" of the organization.

Ma'ariv said that the authorities believed that as a result of the arrests, they were also close to solving the bombing attacks on three Arab West Bank mayors in 1980.

U.K. Union Chief to Retire

The Associated Press

LONDON — Len Murray, 61, general secretary of Britain's Trades Union Congress, announced Tuesday that he intended to retire this fall. He was elected leader of the 10.5-million-member union federation in 1973.

## 3 Israeli Officials Held By Syrians in Lebanon

Reuters

DAMASCUS — Syria said Wednesday it had captured three Israeli "saboteurs" who tried to infiltrate Syrian positions in northern Lebanon.

The three were described by Israeli officials as employees of Israel's liaison office in Maronite Christian territory north of Beirut. A Syrian military spokesman said they were arrested by Syrian troops Tuesday.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Jerusalem that Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir had taken personal charge of the situation and that the U.S. State Department was actively involved. The Lebanese and French governments have also been approached for help, he said.

An Israeli spokesman in Doha, north of Beirut, said Israel had also asked the United Nations to help in gaining the release of the men.

The three, Eran Florentin, Samuel Roga and Nahum Nesher,

belong to Israel's liaison office in Doha. The office was set up after Israel invaded Lebanon in June 1982. Syria has been pressing for its closure.

The Israeli spokesman said the three were on a private pleasure trip when they lost their way and ended up in Syrian-controlled territory. They were picked up by Lebanese troops 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Tripoli and apparently handed over to the Syrians, he added.

Officials in Jerusalem expressed deep concern and said it seemed likely Damascus would use them to bargain for a change in Israeli policy in southern Lebanon or for an exchange of Syrian or Palestinian prisoners held by Israel.

Defense Minister Moshe Arens said that if the three had been handed over by Lebanese forces to the Syrians, it was "a serious act and a blunder that should be corrected." He refused to say what Israel would do if diplomatic efforts failed.

The three have what is described in Jerusalem as quasi-diplomatic status. The office to which they are attached would have been given official status had the May 1983 Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord been carried out. It was abrogated by Beirut under Syrian pressure, but Israel has refused to close the bureau.

It was believed to be the first time that Israeli personnel said by Israel to be diplomats had fallen into Syrian hands.

The Syrian spokesman, quoted by the Syrian news agency, said: "At 1300 hours [1000 GMT] yesterday, our forces arrested a three-man group of Israeli saboteurs who tried to infiltrate into the area held by our forces in northern Lebanon."

There was no independent account of the arrests, but a Lebanese radio station said the three Israelis had stayed into a Syrian-held area and had come under fire.

Syria's government-controlled media have recently said that pockets of Israeli agents had been planted in Lebanon to try to wreck prospects for peace and the formation of a national unity government by Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

The Israeli liaison office, in the Maronite heartland on the Mediterranean coast, maintains Israel's traditionally strong links with its rightist Christian allies.

The incident followed repeated charges by Damascus that Israel was plotting aggression against Syria. Syria has 40,000 troops in Lebanon, facing Israeli forces in

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# Nigeria's New Regime Imposing Stringent Limits on Press

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service

LAGOS — The military regime that seized power here on New Year's Eve has taken strong measures against the Nigerian press, jailing five journalists and in the view of some, intimidating many others.

On April 17 the military government issued a decree granting itself the power to close down newspapers and radio and television stations that are deemed to be acting against the government's interests.

It also empowered itself to imprison journalists for inaccurate reporting or articles that bring government officials into ridicule or dispute. The decree was reminiscent of a 1976 order signed by the former head of state, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo.

The April 17 decree was made retroactive, so journalists also became liable for what they wrote or broadcast before the order became law.

No charges have been made public against the five journalists in detention. In most cases, the articles that appear to have led to their arrests do not seem to have been either erring or mocking.

"This is the first time in Nigeria's independent

history that a concerted attempt has been made to restrain the freedom of the press," said Ray Ekpu, chairman of the editorial board of the independent Concord newspaper.

"They are demanding press sycophancy at gunpoint," he added. "No other regime, military or civilian, has ever done that here."

The Nigerian press has long been considered exceptional in Africa, with a diversity of information and opinion that was shown when opposition and independent newspapers attacked the economic policies of President Shugu Shagari before he was deposed Dec. 31.

The press overwhelmingly applauded the military takeover, and coverage of the new regime's actions and statements has been largely favorable.

But a cartoon in The National Concord seems to express the disenchantment of many journalists in recent days. It shows a man, labeled "press," being led away in handcuffs by a soldier. The man is pleading, "But, but, we won the battle together."

Press supporters argue that by curbing the media, the government could cut itself off from news about the country's basic problems, as well as discourage

reporting on corruption, something the new regime has pledged to wipe out.

For some journalists, the most troubling aspect of the crackdown is that no clear guidelines have been set down.

In one case, Thude Thompson, diplomatic correspondent for The Guardian, was detained April 11 after publication of a story outlining the government's plans to overhaul the Foreign Service. Several of the changes on which Mr. Thompson reported have since come to pass.

Security officials have indicated that Mr. Thompson will be released when he reveals his sources for the article. Mr. Thompson has refused, saying that to do so would violate professional ethics.

In another instance, The Statesman, a newspaper in Imo state, was ordered closed for two months and an editor and two reporters were dismissed after it ran an article questioning why former Vice President Alex Ekwueme remained in jail, while Mr. Shagari was under house arrest. The article suggested that tribal discrimination may have played a role.

Several other journalists have been detained and later released, while many have been dismissed, particularly those who work in government-owned media.

Journalists charged with violating the new press decree face a special tribunal presided over by a High Court judge, sitting with three senior military officers.

The onus of proof is on the accused, who can be jailed for up to two years, while news organizations face a minimum fine of \$13,000 or can be closed for up to 12 months. There is no right of appeal.

Many journalists say they think the government campaign has already had an impact. Several reporters and editors now speak candidly only on the understanding that they not be quoted by name.

"If you were to do a content analysis of Nigeria's newspapers over the last two to three weeks," Mr. Ekpu said, "you'd see that a noticeable timidity had taken hold, a unifying down. This is exactly the effect the government wanted to achieve."

At the same time, he added, some Nigerian reporters have started to fight back.

The Nigeria Union of Journalists has filed suit in Lagos High Court seeking a declaration that the government's press decree is unconstitutional. Some university professors, students' groups and lawyers' associations have also issued statements protesting the restrictions.

## Reagan Greets John Paul in Alaska, Hails Quest for Human Rights, Peace

The Associated Press

FAIRBANKS, Alaska — President Ronald Reagan greeted Pope John Paul II here Wednesday and saluted the pontiff's "quest for human rights and world peace."

The president and the pope, crossing paths here, were hoping in discussions on arms control, Poland and East-West relations into a 20-minute airport conference.

"I can assure you, the American people seek to act as a force for peace in the world and to further the cause of human freedom and dignity," President Reagan said.

The pope arrived by chartered jet from Rome, bound for Seoul. Mr. Reagan, describing John Paul as "a minister of peace and love," turned to a theme he brought up repeatedly in the speeches he gave during his six-day trip to China.

He told the pope: "An appreciation for the unalienable rights of every human being is the very coo-

cept that gave birth to our nation. But no one knows better than you holiness that the quest for human rights and world peace is a difficult, often disheartening task."

The president said that "far more can be accomplished by the simple prayers of good people than by all the statesmen or armies of the world."

"Only when the fellowship of all men under the fatherhood of God is recognized and acknowledged, only then will the world finally know true peace and understanding," he said.

The president, who arrived in Fairbanks early Tuesday morning from Shanghai, was to leave for Washington after his meeting with the pope.

■ Security Precautions in Seoul

Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported Wednesday from Seoul:

With John Paul arriving Thurs-



Lieutenant General Robert M. Bond of the U.S. Air Force was killed in the crash of a MIG-23 jet fighter, such as pictured above, according to sources in the Pentagon. The swept-wing plane is called the Flogger by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

## U.S. General Said Killed In Crash of Soviet Plane

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had taken off from Nellis Air Force Base near that city.

Nellis is the home base of the "Red Flag" squadron of planes that mimic Soviet aircraft and tactics in training U.S. pilots for combat.

The Red Flag planes are mostly Northrop F-5 fighters. However, the MIG-23 is a Soviet pilot, Viktor I. Belenko, flew to Japan in 1976 has been at Nellis. Mr. Belenko wrote in a book that he helped instruct U.S. pilots about the plane and its features.

Some of the air force's secret Stealth jet aircraft, which are reputedly almost invisible to radar and infrared sensors, are also flown out of Nellis, and initial ows reports of the accident suggested that General Bond was piloting one of them.

However, comments by officials indicated that General Bond was not flying the F-19 Stealth fighter, which is produced by Lockheed Corp. They also said that Stealth bombers, which Northrop Corp. is developing, have not reached the flight stage.

The near-invisibility of Stealth aircraft to radar is achieved through a combination of radar-absorbing paints and materials, such as composite fiberglass and plastics, as well as through configuring the plane without sharp reflective surfaces.

## Nimeiri Shifts Posts in Sudan Party, Cabinet

United Press International

KHARTOUM, Sudan — President Gaafar Nimeiri, who imposed martial law in Sudan last weekend, has purged his cabinet and the governing party, the Sudan News Agency said Wednesday.

Major General Nimeiri dismissed seven cabinet members, including the minister of foreign affairs, Mohammed Mirghani, and of internal affairs, Ahmed Abdul Rahman Mohammed.

Labor Minister Badr Eddin Sirleiman, once considered the second most powerful politician in Sudan, lost both his cabinet role and his job as first secretary in the Sudanese Socialist Union, the nation's only political party.

Army generals were named to the cabinet in the posts of health minister and state defense minister, areas that have caused General Nimeiri's government the most problems in recent months.

The moves further strengthened the hold of the military, which acquired wide powers of search and seizure and censorship under the state of emergency and martial law declared Sunday.

General Nimeiri, who is facing growing internal dissent over corruption and inefficiency in his administration, said the steps were required because of increased activity by enemies both inside and outside Sudan.

Christian rebels escalated their struggle after General Nimeiri imposed Islamic law on the nation last year and have effectively cut off the oil companies and others have been forced to abandon their projects in the region.

General Nimeiri, who has survived at least 20 coup bids in 15 years, has also accused Libya and Ethiopia, as well as members of his cabinet, of plotting against him.

In the new cabinet, Hashim Osman, becomes foreign minister; Kamal Hassan Ahmed, internal affairs minister; General Abdulrahman Salih Eisa, health minister; and General Youssef Hassan Alhaj, internal state defense minister.

■ Scientist in U.S. Presses for Cuts In Nuclear Arms

WASHINGTON — It is time for a U.S. president to push for "deep cuts in nuclear weapons" to reduce the dangers of nuclear war, according to the president of the National Academy of Sciences, the leading U.S. honorary society of scientists and engineers.

Frank Press, the science adviser in the Carter administration, said he believes there is a readiness among members of the public as well as scientists for "concrete steps" on reductions.

"As scientists with special knowledge of the nature and effects of nuclear weapons, we are distraught at the current state of world affairs and its dreadful implications," he said in a speech Tuesday at the annual meeting of the academy, which has 1,400 members. The academy holds a congressional charter to advise the federal government.

Dr. Press, a geophysicist, said he and a delegation of academy members would go to Moscow in early June to try to improve relations between Soviet and U.S. scientists.

## Thatcher Seeks Backing On Diplomatic Rules

Reuters

LONDON — Britain sought support from West Germany on Wednesday for a more stringent international convention on diplomatic immunity, maintaining that a Libyan diplomat got away with killing a British policewoman.

Officials said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher raised the issue when she met with Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany for talks at her country retreat, Chequers, outside London.

Home Secretary Leo Brittan said Tuesday that the policewoman was shot from inside Libya's embassy in London on April 17 and that police had cornered the list of suspects to two Libyans, both of whom had diplomatic immunity.

He said the two were among 30 Libyans who were besieged in the embassy for 11 days, then expelled after Britain ended diplomatic relations with Libya.

When the embassy ceased to have diplomatic protection, police entered and reported finding several weapons.

The government called for a review of the Vienna Convention regulating diplomatic conduct, and Mrs. Thatcher promised to push

for support at the economic summit of Western industrialized nations in London next month.

The Thatcher-Kohl talks also focused on the protracted budget dispute in the European Community.

West German officials said Mr. Kohl was eager to resolve the differences, which caused the last EC summit meeting to founder on Britain's demand for a bigger budget rebate. West Germany is the only net contributor besides Britain.

■ Qadhafi Assails Britain

Colonel Moammar Qadhafi on Wednesday accused Britain of sheltering Libyan terrorists and said British police had planted weapons and ammunition in Libya's embassy in London after the siege, United Press International reported from Tripoli.

Speaking at a press conference, the Libyan leader also said the breaking of diplomatic ties by London was bound to have repercussions on ordinary citizens, including Britons working in Libya.

He said he believed weapons and ammunition found in the abandoned building "may all have been planted by the British police."

"We don't accept responsibility for anything found in the bureau," Colonel Qadhafi said.

Officials in London denied the accusation.

Colonel Qadhafi also accused Britain of harboring "Libyan terrorists wanted by Interpol," an apparent reference to anti-Qadhafi dissidents who were demonstrating outside the London mission April 17. Eleven demonstrators were wounded by gunfire from the building, and Constable Yvonne Fletcher was killed.

Colonel Qadhafi said that "any country which does that, we shall have to treat them in the same manner. Whenever we can hurt them, we shall hurt them."

Asked if he could assure the safety of Britons in Libya, he replied: "There's no danger at all, and I've already emphasized this."

He added, however, that "if any nasty developments ever happened where British people were hurt, then the responsibility would lie with the British government."

"The British government is responsible for everything from A to Z."

## Pope's Travel Criticized Less

(Continued from Page 1)

drew a parallel between what he believed John Paul was accomplishing today and what St. Peter accomplished when he brought Christianity to Rome in the earliest days of the church.

"The first Christians," he said, "were Jews who could have remained just a parochial Jewish sect, but they broke with parochialism and moved out into universalism. Peter's arrival in Rome symbolized Christianity reaching for the ends of the earth, a universal church as opposed to a parochial, ethnocentric concern."

"I think John Paul believes the time has come to recapitulate Peter's mission, to personally reach out to the ends of the earth and away from the parochialism that has come to characterize Rome. He is moving away from the Roman Catholic Church as an Italian and European concern and sees its great future in the Korea of this world."

On a more personal level, the pope is said by some Vatican clerics to have become increasingly aware of the strength of his own personality, an almost charismatic quality that has made him perhaps the most recognized leader now living.

A Jesuit scholar said, "There is something powerfully significant about a leading world figure goes to countries like Thailand, where there are very few Catholics and not many Christians, and says, 'I think you people count, all of you.' Would the people believe Reagan or Chernenko if they did it? He has credibility because he is not identified with the power blocs. He has become a third voice for the Third World, and he gains even more credibility when he goes to non-Catholic countries."

John Paul recently ordered sweeping changes in the Vatican hierarchy. To free himself from the administrative detail and political squabbles that have overwhelmed many popes, he delegated the power to rule over Vatican City to Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, 69, the secretary of state. The move was designed largely to give John Paul more time and freedom to deal with the world outside Rome, according to Vatican sources.

■ Technology Courses Grow On U.S. College Campuses

(Continued from Page 1)

"through geometry rather than mass."

Then he discusses the social aspects of the tower, including the economics of its construction. "The city of Paris was scared about the financial commitment, to Eiffel agreed to underwrite it himself in return for the admissions concessions for 20 years," Professor Billington said.

Finally, Professor Billington takes up the "values" issues raised by the tower, from aesthetics to philosophy. "Paris was a masonry city, and the intellectual establishment — people like de Maupassant, Dumas and so forth — thought it was a horrible, grisly thing and passed a petition around to get it stopped," he noted.

"Eventually, though, it came to be seen as an aesthetic statement, a symbol of the Industrial Revolution."

■ Syrians Hold 3 Israeli Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

The Bekaa Valley in the east of the country.

Israel is negotiating the release of several of its soldiers captured by Syria or Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas. According to Shmuel Tamir, a Defense Ministry lawyer involved in the negotiations, Israel holds up to 300 Syrians.

■ Lebanese Cabinet Meets

Mr. Karam's government held its first cabinet session Wednesday, meeting for two and a half hours. Much of the session is reported to have focused on the captured Israelis, United Press International reported from Beirut.

Nabih Berri, the Shiite Muslim militia leader, and Walid Jumblatt, head of the Druze Muslim community, boycotted the session and remained in Damascus for talks with Syrian officials.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### West German Printers Strike Again

FRANKFURT (AP) — West German printers staged new warning strikes Wednesday as the metalworkers' union prepared to poll members on protests supporting demands for a 35-hour workweek.

The IG Druck printers' union called a second wave of warning strikes in 95 shops across the country after the first meeting between union and management officials ended without tangible results. Similar stoppages were reported Wednesday in at least seven cities.

The union's call for a five-hour cut in weekly working time has been joined by West Germany's largest labor group, IG Metall, which was organizing a vote Thursday of 240,000 metalworkers in the Stuttgart region, in the first of two tests of worker support for a nationwide strike.

### Yugoslav Intellectual Is Found Dead

BELGRADE (UPI) — Radomir Radovic, 33, one of the Yugoslav dissident intellectuals arrested last month and released after interrogation by communist authorities, has been found dead, friends said Wednesday.

They could not give the cause Mr. Radovic's death and said an autopsy would be carried out later this week.

Mr. Radovic, an electrical technician active in union work, was one of 28 persons arrested April 20 in a police raid on a Belgrade apartment and held for anti-state "hostile activity." The group included Milovan Djilas, a former vice president who now is a leading dissident writer.

### Latin Diplomats Work on Peace Plan

PANAMA CITY (LAT) — The foreign ministers of nine Latin American countries have ordered a working group of diplomats to draw up a general plan for peace in Central America.

The plan will incorporate parts of a series of peace proposals covering political, social, economic and security issues that the foreign ministers reviewed Monday during a meeting sponsored by the so-called Contadora group.

Diplomats from the four Contadora nations — Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela — and from Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have been trying since January to draft the various peace documents. They have fallen short of agreement because of differences over political and military issues.

### Angolan Rebels Expected to Free 16

LONDON (UPI) — Anti-government guerrillas in Angola next week will release 16 British hostages who have been held since Feb. 23, the Foreign Office said Wednesday.

The hostages, mostly workers in Angola's diamond industry, were seized at a mine in northern Angola by members of UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Last month UNITA freed 89 prisoners, including 60 Portuguese and Filipinos who had been captured with the British.

UNITA says it controls one-third of the country in its eight-year guerrilla war against the Marxist government of President Eduardo Do Santos.

### Food, Water to Sikh Temples Cut Off

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Indian troops cut off food and water Wednesday to three shrines in Punjab state where Sikh fugitives are hiding, the authorities said.

Troops of India's Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force tightened their siege around three Sikh temples, cutting off food and water supplies to an estimated 800 worshippers. The Sikh leader, Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, urged followers to march to the temples to "teach a lesson" to the troops.

Paramilitary troops also shot dead a youth and seriously wounded another in Batala, about 60 miles (100 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar. A Sikh dissident leader was shot and critically wounded and a Hindu militant leader was imprisoned as the violence continued in Punjab.

### Aquino Investigators May Visit U.S.

MANILA (UPI) — A commission investigating the Aug. 21 assassination of the opposition leader, Benigno S. Aquino Jr., announced plan Wednesday to visit the United States to interview 11 witnesses.

The commission's chairman, Corason Agrava, said she had sent letters to the "prospective witnesses." If they agree to testify, she said, the trial will be made late this month or early next month.

The witnesses, both Filipino and American, include an airline mechanic, Reuben Regalado, Major Ernesto Rosales and Jose Froilan Sanchez who claims to be a member of a government liquidation squad. Among the other witnesses are reporters who accompanied Mr. Aquino on his return from three years of self-exile in the United States.

### Japan Urges End to Afghan 'Threat'

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (UPI) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan called Wednesday for a political settlement to the situation in Afghanistan, which he termed "a serious threat" to world peace and stability.

Mr. Nakasone, who is on a tour of Pakistan and India, was speaking day after he pledged \$18 million to Pakistan to assist Afghan refugees who have fled into Pakistan since the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan in December 1979.

"We do not provide military aid to various domestic forces in Afghanistan," Mr. Nakasone said in Kawalipindi. But he stressed that the dispute had to be settled through diplomatic efforts in the United Nations and concert with other countries.

### For the Record

About 400 French farmers used barbed wire and burning tires to strangle to cut access Wednesday to government offices in the northeastern city of Metz in a protest against European Community farm policies, police said. (Reuters)

Forty-seven passengers and crew members on a Chinook helicopter were rescued Wednesday after the craft was forced to land in the No Sea on a flight from British Petroleum oil fields, a BP spokesman reported. (AP)

### Correction

Because of an editing error, an article from The New York Times in International Herald Tribune for April 26 misstated a provision in Indonesia's 1945 constitution. The constitution provides for the country to have an "active" foreign policy.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune



# Jackson Urges Policy Talks With Rivals But Repeats Complaint on Delegates

By Milton Coleman  
and Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, saying he does not want to be a "pollster," has urged his two rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination to meet with him to establish "areas of common Democratic agreement" on foreign and domestic policies.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Jackson said he wanted to avoid a "donnybrook" at the party's national convention in July.

He repeated his assertion, however, that the party's delegate selection rules have cheated him out of more than half the delegates to which he would be entitled by his popular vote, and he warned that the Democrats could lose the general election in November if they failed to accommodate the growing number of voters he said he had attracted to the party.

Mr. Jackson said that some disagreements with former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado on voting rights enforcement and military spending might have to be settled on the floor of the San Francisco convention.

However, he said, "If we put that at least in perspective, we can begin to home in on substance with an eye toward expanding the party — healing the party — and an eye toward the contest with Reagan."

Mr. Jackson said he had talked Monday with Mr. Hart in Tennessee. He met with Robert G. Becker, Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, for more than two hours Monday night in Washington. And he said he was encouraging a series of meetings between campaign aides in the next month.

Mr. Jackson said he hoped the candidates would meet later to agree on details on foreign policy and military spending.

"Even if there is a first-ballot victory, there is such a distribution of popular support among the three that we still have to work vigorously to allow our interests to converge, and campaign together and do so vigorously if we intend to win," Mr. Jackson said at a meeting with reporters, editors and editorial writers of The Washington Post.

In a 90-minute discussion, he



The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson embraces Gloria Johnson, a high school student, at a celebration after his victory in the District of Columbia's Democratic presidential primary.

said he did not think his candidacy had divided blacks and whites in general or blacks and Jews in particular. He denied that the large black turnout for him was creating a white backlash that could hurt Democrats in November. Instead, he said, he has brought into the party many previously alienated voters who will carry the Democrats to victory in November.

Much of Jackson's conversation, punctuated by such phrases as "as Democrats" and "our party," contrasted sharply with his earlier tone of being prepared to take his fight on behalf of "the locked out" to the convention floor and beyond.

Yet he held open the possibility of a credentials fight in San Francisco and took sharp issue with reports that he had assured the Democratic national chairman,

Charles T. Manatt, that he would not walk out of the convention.

Mr. Jackson first complained formally about the number of his delegates last week in a meeting with Mr. Manatt. He maintained that, while he had only 7 percent of the delegates allocated so far, he had won 18 percent of what he called the popular vote. By contrast, he said, Mr. Mondale had won 39 percent of the popular vote but had about 50 percent of the delegates.

A major reason for the disparity is a party rule that requires a candidate to get at least 20 percent of the vote in a congressional district to qualify for any delegates from that district.

Last week, Mr. Jackson said in a letter to state party chairmen that he estimated he would be responsible

for five million or six million voters in the fall, and he asked that "your state determine a method for the Jackson delegates in reflect more fairly our proportionate share or the popular vote in your recent primary or caucus."

After meeting with Mr. Jackson, Mr. Manatt also sent a letter to state party chairmen asking them in try to accommodate Mr. Jackson's request.

**Skepticism on Manatt Plan**  
Robert Shogan of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The remedy Mr. Manatt has proposed for Mr. Jackson's complaint will produce only "minimal" results, according to Kathleen Vick, president of the Association of Democratic State Chairs.

Mr. Manatt recommended that state party officials give "utmost consideration" to Mr. Jackson in choosing the delegates they are empowered to select. But Ms. Vick said party leaders believe this suggestion "transfers the heat from the national level in the state level."

Ms. Vick, chairwoman of the Democratic Party in Louisiana, said in a telephone interview that she had heard from about 15 state party leaders about Mr. Manatt's proposal and that the response had generally been negative.

Gene Russell, a spokesman for Mr. Manatt, said, however, "We've had discussions with 20 different state parties, and we're finding that they are not as negative as some people suggest. State party leaders have told us that they support what the chairman is trying to do."

North Carolina's state chairman, David Price, who was staff director of the party commission that revised the delegate selection rules, said that Mr. Manatt's approach, however well-intentioned, was "in direct contradiction of the spirit of the rules."

The issue is expected to come up when the state chairmen meet May 10 in San Francisco after a tour of the convention facilities.

The party officials choose at-large delegates, whose allegiance to presidential candidates is supposed to reflect the preference of voters expressed in the caucuses and primaries. The selection of these delegates is generally governed by the same requirements to which Mr. Jackson objects.



Protesters in Santiago fought police who fired water cannon, tear gas and rubber bullets.

## Workers in Honduras and El Salvador Protest Policies, U.S. Military Presence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras** — Thousands of Honduran and Salvadoran workers took to the streets to mark May Day, protesting their governments' policies and the U.S. military presence in their countries.

Demonstrators also marched in Chile and in Mexico.

About 2,000 union members in El Salvador defied a state of siege and held their first public rally in four years. In Honduras, as many as 50,000 workers rallied about Tuesday in Tegucigalpa's Central Park after a march of several miles, many shouting "Yankee go home."

The demonstration was the largest in Honduras in years. Leftist speakers denounced the government of President Roberto Somoza Cordova for allowing a growing U.S. military presence.

"The present government is corrupt, is trying to liquidate the labor unions and is pro-American," Napoleon Acevedo Granados, president of the Unitarian Leftist Federation, told the marchers.

Mr. Acevedo Granados called for the "immediate expulsion" of Nicaraguan rebels, backed by the Central Intelligence Agency, from Honduras. He also criticized the U.S. ambassador, John D. Negroponte, for "becoming involved in all Honduran internal affairs, with the blessing of the puppet govern-

ment" of Mr. Somoza Cordova. The demonstrators chanted slogans opposing the presence of more than 2,000 U.S. troops who are in Honduras to conduct military exercises and train soldiers from El Salvador in anti-guerrilla tactics.

In Santiago, Chile, riot police fired tear gas, rubber bullets and water cannon at demonstrators in the first May Day rally in a decade. The demonstrators were demanding the resignation of President Augusto Pinochet and the restoration of democracy. Organizers said more than 150,000 people attended. Police estimated the crowd at about 20,000.

The police battled the youths throwing stones for two hours, injuring at least 30 people and arresting 120.

The rally, the first allowed by the government since the military took power in 1973, was organized by the National Workers Command, an umbrella organization of the five main opposition labor unions.

In Mexico City, military police wielding clubs intervened briefly in Tuesday's May Day parade in the city's main square when a group of anti-government protesters attempted to enter the National Palace, police said.

About one million workers gathered in Revolution Square in central Mexico City for a May Day celebration organized by the Labor

Congress, a pro-government umbrella organization.

About 7,000 demonstrators chanting anti-government slogans broke into the parade directly in front of the National Palace, where President Miguel de la Madrid, union leaders and cabinet members watched the parade. There were no clashes between the two groups.

In San Salvador, leftist unions held their first public rally in four years. More than 2,000 workers marched under heavy police surveillance to the National Palace to protest the U.S.-backed government. No violence was reported.

"In comparison with past years, they are letting us demonstrate today with less repression," said a marcher. Others suggested that the government, facing Sunday's presidential election, was anxious to show it permits freedom of speech.

Troops backed by attack planes and artillery began a drive Tuesday on rebel positions northeast of the capital, according to reporters returning from the area.

More than 3,000 soldiers converged on leftist guerrillas, believed to be massed in an area about 40 miles (65 kilometers) northeast of the capital, according to Colonel Jaime Flores, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade. (UPI, AP)

## Bogota Opens A Campaign Against Drugs

Emergency Steps Listed  
After Slaying of Official

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BOGOTA** — President Belisario Betancur, in a nationwide speech following the killing of his justice minister, has announced steps to "advance our war" against drug traffickers, which he said had given Colombia "a black image."

The government declared a state of siege Tuesday after the killing of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. Authorities believe Mr. he was slain because of his campaign against the drug trade since he took office eight months ago.

Mr. Lara Bonilla was shot and killed by two men on a motorcycle who intercepted his car as he traveled home. One of the attackers was killed and the other was wounded and captured.

A police intelligence officer quoted by United Press International said the captured gunman, Bayron Velasquez, had confessed that the killing was plotted in Medellin, Colombia's narcotics center, but refused to say who hired him. Hours after the slaying, Mr. Betancur declared that his government would not be intimidated.

"We will take whatever measures are necessary to control this situation," the president said. He said he was declaring a state of emergency so that "Colombia can recover its national dignity that has been trampled by drug traffickers, giving us a black image throughout the world."

These are among the provisions of the state of siege:

• All guarantees under the constitution have been suspended, and national police and the military are on alert.

• Security forces can make arrests without warrants, and the president can issue emergency decrees and appoint military govern-

• Public gatherings are prohibited unless specially authorized by the government.

The U.S. government contends that more than half the marijuana and cocaine illegally imported into the United States comes from Colombia. (UPI, AP)

## Mondale Wins Tennessee Primary

(Continued from Page 1)

parently," he said. "We gave a primary and nobody came."

Political observers in the state also noted that the Colorado senator's understaffed campaign organization had been unable to fill the vacuum created by the withdrawal of Senator John Glenn, and that Tennessee's large labor-union membership provided a solid core of support for Mr. Mondale.

Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale gave up hope early of winning the District of Columbia primary, where more than 65 percent of the voting-age population is black.

Both Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale concluded that the outcome in Tennessee could have an effect far beyond the number of delegates at stake because voting in Texas and Ohio follows so soon.

On Saturday, in the Texas caucuses and the Louisiana primary, a total of 226 delegates will be at stake. On Monday, 43 delegates will be at stake in the Colorado

caucuses. And next Tuesday, primaries will be held in Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina and Maryland, with a total of 368 delegates. (WP, AP, LAT, NYT)

**Mondale Funding Edge**  
Thomas B. Edsall of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Despite Mr. Mondale's decision to pay back about \$350,000 raised by his delegate committees, he will be able to outspend his rivals in the closing weeks of the contest for the nomination, according to campaign officials.

Mr. Mondale has been taking in about \$300,000 a week, his finance director, Tim Fincham, said Tuesday. That healthy cash flow, combined with federal matching grants, will enable the campaign to spend from \$2.5 million to \$3 million from the start of this month through the major primaries on June 5, he said.

Covertly, fund-raising for Mr.

Hart has dived since his defeat March 20 in the Illinois primary.

Oliver C. Menkel, Mr. Hart's campaign manager, said contributions have dropped from more than \$100,000 a day to less than \$40,000 a day.

Mr. Jackson has been running a shoestring campaign, spending no money on television advertising. By the end of March, he had spent \$2.1 million, compared with \$7.1 million by Mr. Hart and \$13.3 million by Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Mondale last week renounced the use of delegate committees that had spent money on his behalf without it counting against his \$20.2-million federal spending limit. He promised to pay back all donations from political action committees and all individual contributions exceeding \$1,000, at a cost of \$250,000 to \$350,000 to his campaign.

He also agreed to count against his spending limit the \$450,000 to

## DELEGATE COUNT

Here is the United Press International count of delegates committed to each of the Democratic presidential candidates as of Wednesday morning. To win the nomination, a candidate must gain at least 1,957 of the 3,993 delegate votes.

Walter F. Mondale	1,215
Gary Hart	643
Jesse L. Jackson	287
Uncommitted	330
Other	58
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,453</b>

\$500,000 these committees spent. But the sharp decline in the volume of contributions to Mr. Hart has ended the danger, at least for the moment, that he would be vastly outspent in the closing weeks of the campaign.

Mr. Fincham estimated that Mr. Mondale would have about \$4.6 million left to carry the campaign through the convention in July.

## U.S. Agency's Estimate on Homeless Is Disputed

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — There are 250,000 to 350,000 homeless people in the United States, according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The figure is much smaller than previous estimates of the homeless population, which put the figure at two million to three million. A spokesman for one anti-poverty group termed the department estimate "utterly ridiculous."

In November, Margaret M. Heckler, secretary of health and human services, said she was leading a campaign "to house and feed an estimated two million homeless Americans." She was using a figure widely accepted at the time, but her agency had not tried to make a systematic count of the homeless.

Samuel R. Pierce Jr., secretary of

housing and urban development, said the study issued Tuesday by his department "provides the first national profile of the homeless population, based on systematically collected data." The data, according to the report, break the stereotype of homeless people as single, middle-aged white alcoholic men.

"Today," it said, "the homeless are a much more heterogeneous group consisting of women (including 'battered' women) as well as men, people of all ages groups (including runaway youths), blacks and Hispanics as well as whites, those with alcohol, drug abuse and mental health-related problems, families as well as single persons, those who have never been employed (or have been unemployed for a very long period of time), and those who are recently unemployed."

The report said the "most reliable" estimate of the homeless population of New York City was 28,000 to 30,000. The report indicated Los Angeles had the largest homeless population, 31,300 to 33,800. The study estimated Chicago had 19,400 to 20,300 homeless people; Washington, 3,000 to 6,400; and Boston, 3,100 to 3,300.

J. Thomas Cochran, deputy executive director of the United States Conference of Mayors, said the estimates "sound low." But he said, "It is encouraging that the Reagan administration has recognized the existence of a national homeless problem."

In December 1982, the Community for Creative Nonviolence, a private nonprofit group that works with the homeless, said, "Homelessness is a national problem of massive and increasing proportions, affecting at least two million people." The group said the number of homeless approached three million last year.

Mich Snyder, a spokesman for the group, said the estimate of 250,000 to 350,000 homeless was "utterly ridiculous." He said it showed that the Department of

Housing and Urban Development was "out of touch with reality" and had political reasons for understating the problem.

Robert Nipp, a spokesman for the housing department, defended the study, which he said was "based on over 500 interviews with knowledgeable local observers in a nationally representative sample of 60 metropolitan areas, a national survey of emergency shelter operators, site visits to 10 localities across the country, discussions with representatives of national organizations concerned about the homeless, a 50-state survey of state activities and a review of available local studies and reports."

The study also made these observations:

• At least 66 percent of the homeless are single men, 13 percent are single women and 21 percent are members of families.

• Most homeless people are white. Forty-four percent of those living in emergency shelters are black or Hispanic people or belong to other minority groups.

The report said that most homeless people were in that condition for "a fairly short period of time," usually less than six months. However, it said, "there is a sizable minority of chronically homeless persons," especially in New York and Boston.

pean elections to express dissatisfaction with government policies. It also showed that 47 percent would vote for the main opposition list headed by Simone Veil, a former president of the European Assembly, 22 percent would vote for the Socialist Party, and 13 percent for the Communist Party. According to the poll, 6 percent will back the extreme rightist National Front Party.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The New China Hand

Having acquired a taste for Chinese provisos, President Reagan will grasp the wisdom of this one: "Whenever you do a thing, act so that it will give your friends no occasion for regret and your foes no cause for joy." By this modest measure, his journey to China was largely successful.

Mr. Reagan crossed the abyss of ideology with only a few missteps, solidified a useful relationship and left Shanghai amid cheers on the international workers' holiday.

This was mostly a symbolic visit. It took Mr. Reagan longer than most Americans in accept the possibility of dealing with Beijing without betraying Taiwan. With this visit he closed a contentious chapter in U.S. politics. And by the warmth of their greeting of a previously suspect president, the Chinese reconfirmed the value they place on practical ties.

All that exceeds the importance of the prepackaged agreements actually signed in Beijing: a tax treaty, a trade commission, a cultural exchange program and a nuclear power accord, still in full disclosure, whereby China will gain access to U.S. technology.

Mr. Reagan erred in Beijing only when he strayed from his own insistence on quiet diplomacy and grandly argued that certain strategic interests "align us" against the Soviet Union. The shared interest in counterbalance to Sovi-

et power is plain enough and needs no rhetorical gilding. The president carried this theme too far, though that hardly excuses the censoring of such remarks from Chinese broadcasts.

His zeal in advertising the blessings of capitalism was also overdone, if harmless. Instead of pridefully belaboring China's recent flirtations with market incentives, Mr. Reagan might have spoken more tellingly about human rights. Though the horrors of Mao's Cultural Revolution have clearly passed, the system that produced them still holds a monopoly on political power, still boasts of infallibility and still equates dissent with subversion.

It is that political system that sets limits on the United States' evolving relationship with China. And in have said as much, politely, would have been worth the risk of censorship.

Mr. Reagan departed with "the dream in my heart that we perhaps have started a friendship here between two great peoples." After a decade of presidential visits, that is still largely a dream, and technology sales and cultural exchanges will not by themselves fulfill it.

Among Americans, the strategic convenience of this tie is now appreciated. And a certain fondness has always been there. Friendship will have to wait until a thousand flowers are truly allowed to bloom in China.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Iran's Nuclear Reactors

Perhaps there is a worse idea around than the Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini acquiring nuclear explosives, but we cannot think of one. Is that a prospect? Well, over time, yes. A team of about 30 West German technicians is currently in Iran surveying the condition of the unfinished nuclear reactors at Bushehr. The Iranian government asked them to see whether the reactors can be completed.

The survey team represents the West German company, Kraftwerke Union, that was the original contractor for the reactor project. It was begun by the Shah in 1976, when his plans for world influence were beginning to reach a megalomaniacal scale. Work stopped when the revolution began three years later, but the revolutionary government has evidently begun to think seriously about it again. Each of the two Bushehr reactors would be as big as any in the United States. One of them is now about two-thirds complete.

Iran already has a small research reactor, operating under international inspection. That kind of inspection, intended to prevent the diversion of fuel to weapons, has been effective; but there is always a danger that a country operating large reactors under inspection agreements might suddenly abrogate the agreements and turn the fuel over to military use. It is the kind of thing that only the

most erratic and willful government would try, but the present management of Iran fits that description. Extracting plutonium from a commercial reactor's used fuel rods is difficult, but, with time, Iran is no doubt capable of it.

The West Germans have said they will do no work on the reactors as long as the Iran-Iraq war lasts. What happens when the war ends?

Iran, under the Shah, signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and agreed not to make weapons. A country breaking that kind of agreement would immediately be cut off from further supplies of nuclear fuel for electric power. But Iran has plenty of oil, and the ayatollahs have never taken much interest in the economy. All of which raises another disquieting thought: Iran's present requirements for electricity hardly justify building such large power stations as these two. What else might the Tehran government have in mind?

As for the nonproliferation treaty, the U.S. State Department has observed that Iran's record for keeping its commitments does not inspire much confidence. The United States has urged other countries, including West Germany, not to supply further nuclear equipment or technology to Iran. The West Germans have a compelling responsibility not to carry these nuclear projects any further.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### A 'Big Surprise' for Reagan?

Newsweek: Ronald Reagan has been called "the Teflon president" — problems just don't stick to him. Why do you think you'd be able to make things stick in the fall campaign?

Walter F. Mondale: I think it is sticking to him more than you think. A lot of these things have started in sink in. The arms control issue. The growing political participation by minorities. The growing anger among women about the environment.

The campaign hasn't started yet. When it does, I believe he's going to find that the American people are going to expect accountability by him for these matters. I think he's in for a big surprise.

—From an interview in Newsweek

### Opening the China Door

President Reagan left China with a "warm memory and feeling" for the country and its people. Though this visit produced little more than that, this fervently anti-Communist president and old friend of Taiwan managed to push open the door to China a bit wider.

Mr. Reagan surprised his hosts and some of his aides, too, with speeches extolling God, capitalism and the American way of life, more or less in that order.

The only real tangible outcome of the visit was the initialing of an agreement permitting U.S. companies to sell nuclear technology to China. But it is not likely that China, stung by its foreign reserves and wary of stepping too far along the revisionist capitalist road, will allow a stampede of U.S. commercial interests into the country. China is opening its doors, but you can bet it will closely guard who and what comes in.

—The Jakarta Post

### Lessons of the Dominican Riots

The bloody rioting in the Dominican Republic should serve as a sobering reminder to commercial banks and international lending institutions of the potential explosiveness of Latin America's debt crisis.

More than 50 people were killed, and scores were injured and arrested in civil disturbances that broke out after steep price increases for staple foods, including flour and milk, were announced by the government.

Government officials blamed the riots on agitation by rival political parties opposed to the government. But it is clear that at least some of the violence was spontaneous, spawned by public anger over the drastic price increases that became necessary when the government cut back on state subsidies as an austerity measure.

The tough economic austerity was demanded by the International Monetary Fund as part of an agreement under which the fund extended emergency financing to help the Dominican government meet its debt obligations.

To date the international banks have not really felt the pain of Latin America's debt crisis in the same way that the people of countries like Mexico and the Dominican Republic have. Under such circumstances, the bankers must be willing to give their debtor countries as much flexibility as possible in making the tough economic decisions that they must make.

Mexico has shown the positive results that can occur when a government has some leeway in dealing with a prolonged financial crisis. The Dominican Republic riots illustrate what can go wrong when debt problems are handled rigidly, with no sensitivity for the poor people who feel the pain of economic crises the most.

—The Los Angeles Times

## FROM OUR MAY 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: May Day Violence in Argentina

**BUENOS AIRES** — During the May Day celebration, a violent collision took place between the police and a group of anarchists. The latter opened fire with their revolvers, and five policemen were wounded. The police returned the fire, killing five of the manifestants and wounding a number of others. Several of the wounded, who amount to more than a hundred, died in hospitals, bringing the total number of deaths up to twelve. In spite of the gravity of the incident, the evening was calm. All the theatres opened their doors as usual. Elaborate measures have been taken to prevent fresh disorders. A number of workmen's corporations are desirous of bringing about a general strike, as a protest.

### 1934: League Assures Japan on China

**GENEVA** — Japanese officials here were of the opinion that the League of Nations does not intend to push large-scale international projects in the reconstruction of China, following a 40-minute conference [on May 1] between Japanese Consul Yokoyama and Joseph Avenol, secretary-general for the League. The League's China Committee meets at the time of the council sessions to reach a decision. Yokoyama pointed out the danger of China using international funds to buy airplanes and munitions. Avenol assured the consul that the League had no intention of financing the proposed plan, with the intimation that the League might be cut down to cover reorganization of hygiene in the schools.



## Hart's Counterpunch Is Below the Belt

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON** — Gary Hart has just made what seems like a major and maybe even fatal blunder in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination. Instead of sticking to his appeal for "new ideas," which are badly needed, he has reverted to the oldest idea of all: attacking Walter Mondale personally and even running against the record of his own party.

Campaigning in Texas in advance of that state's Democratic caucuses, Mr. Hart said that Mr. Mondale, as vice president, had been part of an administration that was "weak," "inept" and "uncertain." He said it was marked by "days of shame in Iran."

"Walter Mondale now promises an America that can and will stand up for its vital interests," he said Monday at Texas A&M University, "but Carter-Mondale actually gave us an America held hostage to the ayatollahs of the world."

For someone who has been campaigning against the careless use of words and of military power, this was quite a switch. Only a few days ago the senator was complaining about Mr. Mondale's tendency to concentrate on the past, and promising to concentrate himself on President Reagan and the future.

The only people who cheered his beanball throw were the students at Texas A&M where the officials in the White House and the Republican National Committee, Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas was stunned into silence, and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance called it "a cheap shot."

Mr. Vance's reaction is significant. He differed with President Carter's decision to try to liberate the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran by military force, and he had the decency to tell the president

that he planned to resign as secretary of state before the disaster in the desert.

"But we never heard anything from Gary then about how to deal with that problem," Mr. Vance told me. "And now he's arguing for the peaceful settlement of disputes and protesting that we were weak and uncertain. After all, the hostages came home without the loss of a single life."

"To hang this tragedy on Mondale is unfair, and to turn it into a general condemnation of weakness — well, I repeat, it was a cheap shot, burning him and his party."

Mr. Vance did not say that Vice President Mondale had opposed the raid in Iran. He did not know what Mr. Mondale had said to Mr. Carter in private. Mr. Mondale had "gone along" with the president's decision — that else could be done.

This is the way I hear it, not only from Mr. Vance but across the range of Democratic Party leaders, including many of those who favor Mr. Hart and who think he would be a stronger candidate than Mr. Mondale would be against President Reagan.

It is true that Mr. Mondale, when he lost in the New England primaries, began attacking Mr. Hart's voting record — opposing the Chrysler bailout and that and it was fair enough for Mr. Hart to come back and charge Mr. Mondale with being the candidate of the unions and other special interests. But in Texas, Mr. Hart crossed the line of fair opposition on policy and principle.

This is where his short-range gamble may lose. For he was running to the liberal left of his party in

New England, where he won, and began slipping in New York and Pennsylvania, where he lost, and is now running to the right of his party in Texas, trying to overcome Mr. Mondale's growing lead in convention delegates.

It is an ironic situation. Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale, though they have been friends and do not really differ all that much on policy, are so determined to win that they are cutting up each other and their party in the process, and losing sight of the principal objective — winning the November election.

Meanwhile, Mr. Reagan has been strolling through China, calling for friendship with the Communists, has denounced for years, climbing up the Great Wall with his lovely wife at his side, beaming at the children and dominating the evening TV news.

You would have thought that the Democrats would pay attention to the facts. The economy is recovering but the deficits are scary, interest and unemployment rates are still high, a lot of people are burning, and even the stock market is worried. But Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale are thinking mainly about how many delegates they will have at the convention in San Francisco, and what Jesse Jackson will do with all the black votes he picked up in the District of Columbia, and whether he will keep them with the Democrats in November.

Maybe they will pull themselves together by Labor Day, but in the summer the president will be strolling through Ireland, and after that he will be in London for a summit meeting, still dominating the television screens. By that time, for the squabbling Democrats it may be too late.

The New York Times

## How the Folks in Moore Keep an Eye on the Follies of Congress

By T.R. Reid

This is the second of two parts.

**WASHINGTON** — The non-fair Cable-Satellite Public Affairs Network, better known as C-SPAN, was set up five years ago, when the House agreed to allow live television coverage of its sessions.

Opponents predicted that television would turn floor debates into an irresistible stage for political showboats. These arguments are still made in the Senate when anybody suggests that it, too, should let the American people look in on floor sessions.

So far, the effects in the House seem to have been mainly tangential. There are showboats and gabfests, but they mainly take advantage of the traditional open forum for speechmaking at the beginning and end of each legislative day. Debates on actual legislation have not changed noticeably since pretelevision days.

Some House members say they cast more informed votes now because they can follow the debate on television while working in the office. The people who have really become better informed, though, are C-SPAN's regular viewers all over the United States.

I recently appeared on a C-SPAN call-in show and asked the regular audience about their viewing habits. They responded with a blizzard of phone calls and letters. One writer called C-SPAN "an ever-snowballing passion in my life."

I heard from a group of women in Sioux City, Iowa, who gather daily to watch the House do its work, and from a club called the "Older Citizens of Moore" in Moore, Oklahoma, whose meetings center on C-SPAN.

I learned of a viewer in Lubbock, Texas, who was so upset when her cable service dropped C-SPAN that she bought a \$2,000 Earth-station antenna to pull in the network without cable. One C-SPAN fan in Lubbock eventually raised such a stink that the city council ordered the cable firm to restore the program.

The people at C-SPAN cannot say how many such "junkies" there are. "We intentionally don't deal in numbers," says Brian Lamb, C-SPAN's president. "We're trying to narrowcast; we're not looking for the most popular programming."

The C-SPAN people will say that the audience is growing steadily, and the growth is sure to continue as more communities get cable television.

Representative Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, says surveys show that about a quarter of a million people see C-SPAN every day, with millions more watching off and on.

In television terms that is small potatoes. But in politics, a few million intense and devoted people distributed in hundreds of congressional districts are not to be ignored. Accordingly, some House members have been a conscious and successful effort to appeal to the C-SPAN audience. The result has been

that some congressmen who rarely penetrate the consciousness of political Washington are developing a loyal national following.

Several representatives give credit to Representative William V. Alexander Jr. of Arkansas for blazing this trail. About a year ago he began scheduling "special orders" — long speeches that come at the end of the legislative day, when the House floor is all but empty — and alerting television viewers ahead of time.

This year a group of conservative Republicans took up the Alexander idea. They have put together a detailed schedule of special-order speeches on designated subjects — one of their chief topics is how Speak-

er Thomas O'Neill mistrusts Republicans — and have taken their case to the people day after day.

The talkative Republican insurgents include Representatives Gingrich of Georgia, Robert S. Walker of Pennsylvania, Daniel E. Lungren of California, Connie Mack of Florida and Barbara Vucanovich of Nevada. The C-SPAN viewers I talked to were familiar with the whole group.

"That Walker — I could listen to him all day," said Jackie Rosenfeld of Southfield, Michigan, a housewife. To the politicians, of course, the important thing is not whether a particular viewer likes Mr. Walker; it is that he is recognized in far-off places such as Southfield.

## The Poland-Yugoslavia Parallel Grows Stronger

By Leopold Unger

**BRUSSELS** — The question now making the rounds in Belgrade is "What is the difference between Poland and Yugoslavia?" The answer, "Four years."

As with every political joke, this one is a quick simplification of a complex issue. Yet, within its own special framework, the current crisis in Yugoslavia, like that in Poland four years ago, is a reflection of the basic contradiction between the demands of an adult society yearning for more autonomy and the arbitrary rule imposed by a Communist Party.

The recent detention of 28 Yugoslav intellectuals — including Milovan Djilas, 73, who was one of Tito's top aides before turning into one of the most severe critics of Soviet-type socialism — was revealing. The 28, whose sympathies for a democratic system are widely known, represent a strong current of opinion among intellectuals and more and more among workers.

Mr. Djilas and his friends were accused of "activities hostile to the regime." Then all were released. According to Mr. Djilas, interviewed by telephone, no legal proceedings will follow, but all those arrested received a "serious warning."

The reasons behind the arrests come clearly to mind, as do their Polish precedents.

The economy is in crisis. Price controls ended on May 1. With an escalating price spiral seemingly inevitable, the market is now in the throes of

panicky buying and hoarding. Inflation, which was supposed to peak at 30 percent last year, reached 60 percent. No one seems to believe that the authorities can keep it down to 40 percent this year, as promised.

Unemployment affects one million Yugoslavs out of a population of 22 million — not in mention the army of workers temporarily overseas but who may be forced to return home by economic difficulties elsewhere.

The Yugoslav regime must impose austerity to satisfy Western creditors. Yugoslavia's foreign debt has topped \$20 billion — which is more than Poland's foreign debt in 1980.

An economic stabilization plan has been worked out. To succeed, it should be accompanied by a democratization of management and a change in the way power is shared. But the Communist Party is less free to maneuver than when it had Tito's authority and charisma behind it. Instead, a cautious "de-Titoization" is under way.

The Yugoslav party is acting much as the Polish Communist Party acted in the 1970s. Meetings of the intellectuals' group that inspired the birth and action of Solidarity, were broken up by the Polish police much as the Djilas group has been hounded in Yugoslavia.

## Can the 'China Prism' Help Russia's Looks?

By John Marks and David Landan

**WASHINGTON** — It is easy to forget how things used to be. Not so long ago American officials looked at China with the fondness usually reserved for a dread disease. In the popular stereotype, China was the Yellow Peril, and, like doctors battling an epidemic, a succession of U.S. leaders fought the peril.

Then, in 1971 and 1972, a shift took place that went well beyond the discovery of new drugs to treat old symptoms. It was as if medical authorities had changed the very definition of what it meant to be sick. President Richard Nixon set in motion a policy that radically changed — indeed, transmuted — the climate in which the United States and China related to each other.

Scientists refer to this kind of re-framing as a "paradigm shift." An example is the jump from the Earth's being seen as flat to its being seen as round. Such a shift alters a society's fundamental reality. Mr. Nixon and China's leaders came together in such a way that the old reality swiftly disappeared, and was quickly forgotten.

The Nixon opening — the climate in which the United States and China related to each other — was television. The image of Mr. Nixon, perhaps the country's best known anti-Communist, raising his glass to Chairman Mao penetrated the national psyche the way a sword cuts through air. In American eyes the Chinese stopped being the enemy. Almost overnight they became an amiable, acupuncture, Ping-Pong-playing, communally living people.

Yet after 1972 the Chinese kept on doing most of the things that had so upset an earlier generation of American leaders. They still organized their society in a radical socialist way, tried to dominate their neighbors and abused human rights. What had shifted was not so much Chinese behavior as the prism through which Americans viewed China.

After the shift the United States and China still had disagreements, but these were no longer considered in the old framework of ideological enmity and armed conflict. When disputes arose, diplomatic and commercial channels were available to handle them.

War became unthinkable. Only a few years before, tens of thousands of Americans had died in Vietnam to block what U.S. leaders had described as Chinese expansionism. Yet in 1979, Americans looked on benignly as China invaded Vietnam. While national rivalries had changed, relations had altered to the point where China's military advances posed no threat to, and even enhanced, American interests.

Today, China's nuclear arsenal, while primitive by U.S. standards, still could kill tens of millions of Americans. Yet no one seriously sug-

gests that the United States and China negotiate arms limitations. With neither side feeling threatened, Chinese-American arms control has about as high a priority as, say, bilateral British-American cuts.

The question arises: If the United States and China have come so far could not the Americans and Russians do the same?

Soviet and American leaders would seem to be no more (or less) prisoners of their own ideologies than were the Americans and the Chinese. While certain Soviet policies are often cited as obstacles to improved relations, similar Chinese activities did not prevent the breakthrough that came out of the Nixon initiative.

For example, China's crushing of Tibet was as brutal as any of the Soviet Union's actions in Eastern Europe. Chinese suppression of intern dissidents was (and is) as total as the Russians'. And the Chinese, like the Russians, still promote Third World liberation struggles.

However, for all the similarities the parallels cannot be overdrawn. The relationship with Moscow is deeper problem altogether. The Soviet Union is not a relatively backward nation that, under dispassionate analysis, offers little menace to U.S. security. It is a genuine superpower bristling with nuclear weapons.

The United States and China were able to come together around opposition to the Russians. The United States and the Soviet Union do not currently share a major enemy.

The obstacles to a fundamental shift in Soviet-American relations are formidable. And the circumstances — historical, political, psychological, emotional — would seem to block. Even if a president committed himself to such a goal, which is virtually inconceivable today, the entrenched animosities of the old Soviet-American relationship would doggedly creep up and threaten any new one.

To sustain a new reality, extensive national rethinking would be a necessary component of a shift in relation — as well as a realignment of U.S. institutions (particularly in the executive branch).

Despite the obstacles, the Soviet Union and the United States in some way feel compelled to move relations away from the present dangerous level. The Chinese-American shift could then provide a model for how two dedicated foes — one capitalist, the other capitalist — can alter the very fabric of relations.

The Chinese example does show that a shift is likely or inevitable. It shows only that it is possible.

John Marks is director of Search Common Ground in Washington, D.C. David Landan is the author of "Kissing The Uses of Power." They contributed this view to the Los Angeles Times.

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### What Europe Wants

In response to the editorial "What Does Europe Want?" (April 16):

There are two weak points in this article. First, the claim that most of Europe's leadership was born within a few years, one way or the other, of 1925, is a misleading exaggeration.

Most European middle managers were born during or after World War II. Many of the present political leaders were born after 1930. And people older than 55 have become targets for early retirement schemes throughout the European Community.

Second, the writer's analysis rests upon the premise that rapid economic growth often means having to earn a living in unfamiliar work or unfamiliar places. This may be true to varying degrees in the United States, but not so much in Europe, and probably not at all in Japan.

In crowded Japan — as I learned from my students at a language institute near Tokyo — there is enough room left for both junior and senior members of society. Early retirement schemes are as uncommon as lifetime employment if widespread, and many executives keep on managing large corporations at a ripe old age.

The average Japanese businessman's devotion to his company is rooted in social traditions and surely will not die overnight. The extraordinary growth of Japan does not seem ever to have threatened its social stability.

Is it plausible, then, that Europeans might tacitly choose for a time not to pay the costs of further fast growth? But if social stability is indeed their "tacit" priority, much more powerful reasons must be advanced in account for such striking economic differences between the EC and Japan or the United States.

PATRICK BLANCHE

Strasbourg, France

### Blue-Penciling the Bar

Henry Mitchell's article (April) on the foolishness of editing Shakespeare is glib and superficial. Important point is that Shakespeare plays are too long, contain unnecessary subplots and excessive verbi and could generally benefit from blue pencil of a perceptive editor. Edited versions can coexist peacefully with the original, and if Rowe can do the job he will perform a great service for readers and players alike.

STEWART A. DENENBE

Milton Keynes, England



## The Long and Short Of Klein and Beene

Disparate N.Y. Designers Focus On Masculine Look, Sexy Gowns

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — Calvin Klein and Geoffrey Beene stand at opposite ends of the fashion spectrum. Klein appeals to young, sophisticated women who like his glamorized-menswear approach. He is well-known for risqué advertising (the Brooke Shields "Nothing

knitted vests, long box-pleated gray flannel skirts, long challis shirt-waist dresses buttoned all the way to the hem.

This is a big year for coats, which were long in fashion's hinterland but have made a spectacular comeback courtesy of Saint Laurent, who is responsible for all these gray flannel slacks topped by long polo coats.

Coats were the best part of Klein's show, with a choice including strongly masculine raglan-sleeved overcoats, big military trench coats and cashmere sweater coats.

Sweaters are another big story this season and Klein has twin sets as well as casual schoolboy cardigans and ruffled-collar schoolgirl sweaters. But his favorite was the V-necked masculine sweater, often black and worn over a white silk shirt.

At Beene's, the short coats had a strong military flavor, with gold-fringed scarves, double rows of gold buttons and gold-trimmed epaulettes. One coat sported a high military collar, buttoned at the back and many had a military-cadet feel about it. A navy-blue one worn over a red woolen tights looked like a riot but was in fact cut with the precise structured hand of a Balenciaga, a master tailor of the 1950s.

Beene's fashion panorama was anything but monotonous, his of features including plaid jackets and short khaki pants could over gathered jersey tent dresses.

But evening wear is what Beene is rightly famous for, and his gowns were all as romantic as a midnight sonata. Beene, who said this collection was inspired by and dedicated to "the beautiful, feminine and highly cultivated women of today's Vienna — none of whom have lost the charm and graciousness of a bygone era," had models carrying black velvet masks or wearing black roses around their necks.

Some of the dresses were the ingenu kind, tightly belted with sweetheart necklines and full swirling skirts. Others were skinnier, sexy silk columns, often in two colors and trimmed with Beene's signature gold braid. Black lace was thrown over brown-satin, the brief quilted satin coats were often reversible, the black jersey sheaths were buttoned with fake diamonds and the see-throughs were interesting but never dangerous.

Long was inevitably beautiful for Klein. He never wavered, showing long riding skirts with donnish



Calvin Klein's glamorized-menswear approach.

## House Panelists Attack FBI Undercover Actions As a Threat to Liberty

By Leslie Maitland Werner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The majority of a House subcommittee has criticized undercover operations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, saying they pose a threat to liberties guaranteed by the constitution.

Democrats on the subcommittee called for legislation to make the FBI obtain judicial warrants before opening such inquiries.

In a report Tuesday endorsed by five members, the subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights of the House Judiciary Committee said that the bureau had engaged in a "pattern of widespread deviation from avowed standards with substantial harm to individuals."

The report was criticized, however, by three dissenters on the subcommittee, who called it "a slanted and biased document" that failed to present "an objective criticism." They said the report was "aimed at closing down an effective and almost indispensable tool" in fighting organized crime, narcotics trafficking and political corruption.

to focus on a few cases and undercover operations where problems have arisen," the dissenting members said. "These cases are presented as being the norm rather than the exception to the rule."

The subcommittee divided on partisan lines, with four Democrats joining the chairman, Representative Don Edwards, Democrat of California, and the Republicans all dissenting. But an aide to one Democratic member, Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, said Tuesday that the congressman was not thoroughly satisfied with the report and its tone, and that he thought it was too severe in its criticism of the FBI.

The subcommittee said it had spent more than four years and had conducted 21 hearings in its review of the FBI's undercover operations, in which agents or informants assume other identities to infiltrate criminal activities and gain evidence for prosecution.

In some cases, such as the Abraham operation, in which six congressmen and a senator were convicted of a variety of political corruption charges, and the narcotics-trafficking case brought against John Z. De Lorean, government agents acting undercover have created the opportunities for crimes to be committed.

The majority report, which touched on Abcam but did not mention the De Lorean case, maintained that the undercover tactic could have the effect of "encouraging criminal activity" and creating victims who would not otherwise have been victimized.

The majority said innocent victims might lack the "awareness or resources" to bring suit against the government to be compensated for their losses.

The report cited instances in which it said the Justice Department's internal guidelines had been "ineffective" and said "meaningful review and supervision" had been lacking in some cases.

The subcommittee said use of the undercover technique, infrequent before 1977, had been growing rapidly. It said there were 316 such operations in progress by the FBI in 1983, of which 53 were major, long-term cases.

WHAT WOULD LIFE BE LIKE WITHOUT IT?  
WEEKEND  
EACH FRIDAY IN THE HIT

## Ethnic Conflict in Indonesia Strains Relations With Papua New Guinea

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — An ethnic conflict between Indonesians, most of whom are Malays, and the indigenous inhabitants of the Indonesian state of Irian Jaya, who are Melanesians, has strained relations between Indonesia and a neighbor, Papua New Guinea.

The conflict has been sharpened by persistent illegal border crossings and other problems along the jungle boundary between the two countries. A three-day round of talks on the issue between Indonesia's foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, and the foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, Rabble Namani, ended here recently with scant visible achievement.

Indonesia has taken on a mission to change the tribal society of the 12 million or so Irian Jaya people, who belong to the Papua branch of the Melanesian ethnic group.

from the stone age to the 20th century," an Indonesian official said.

The Indonesians are relocating poor farmers from the overcrowded island of Java and other islands to Irian Jaya, which is four times Java's size but has less than 1 percent of Java's population.

Dr. Mochtar said that only one-third of the 136,000 families to be moved to Irian Jaya in the 1984-1989 five-year plan would be Javanese. He said the rules of the program, which is called "transmigration" and applies to Sumatra, Sulawesi and other underpopulated islands besides Irian Jaya, specify that one-third of each new settlement on Irian Jaya will be turned over to indigenous people.

Spokesmen for dissident Melanesians, who have been fighting the Indonesians sporadically for years, accuse the Indonesians of land piracy, which Jakarta officials deny.

To the Indonesians, a multicult-

ral society whose national motto is "Unity in Diversity," nothing less than the national integrity is at stake in this emotional dispute.

The spearhead of Melanesian protest against the outside invasion is an organization called the Free Papua Movement. It has a counterpart in Papua New Guinea, where the political importance of the large Papua community is indicated by the country's official name.

The trouble began when Indonesia took over what is now Irian Jaya from the Dutch after an armed confrontation, intervention by the United Nations and an "act of free choice" in which local Melanesian leaders, selected by Jakarta, chose to join Indonesia in 1963.

Opposition has continued, and there have been so many accusations against Indonesia that a human rights organization in Jakarta plans to open a branch office in Jayapura, the Irian Jaya capital.

## Olympic Torch Ceremony Delayed, Pageant Canceled

By David Lamb  
Los Angeles Times Service

ATHENS — Greece has postponed until next week the Olympic torch-lighting ceremony in Olympia and has canceled the pageantry and relay to Athens that is traditionally part of the event, according to sources on the Greek Olympic Committee.

As unofficial plans stand, the sources said Tuesday, the torch will be lighted in a ceremony Monday, and then beamed electronically from Olympia to New York. From there it will be hand-carried on a 9,000-mile (14,400-kilometer) route across the United States, reaching Los Angeles for the July 28 opening ceremonies of the Summer Games.

The flame was to have been lighted Thursday, relayed to Athens and beamed from there. But the Greek Olympic Committee said it would have nothing to do with the transfer of the torch to the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The postponement was necessary so that the electronic transmission equipment, which had been set up in Athens, could be dismantled and taken to Olympia.

Both the Socialist Greek government and the Greek Olympic Committee have objected to what they call the commercialization of the Games. Their complaints center on the Los Angeles committee's soliciting of contributions of \$3,000 a kilometer from runners who want to carry the flame in the relay across the United States.

The U.S. donations will be turned over to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Family YMCA and the Special Olympics.

## Gordon Jenkins, Author Of U.S. Hit Songs, Dies

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Gordon Jenkins, 73, a composer-arranger-conductor whose "Manhattan Tower" suite brought him critical acclaim while popular songs like "I Love You" and "San Fernando Valley" topped record charts, died Tuesday at his home in Malibu, California.

He suffered from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, popularly known as Lou Gehrig's Disease.

Besides writing music for movies and night-club shows, he made records and albums with his own orchestra and with such performers as Louis Armstrong, Frank Sinatra, Arnie Shaw, Judy Garland, Peggy Lee, Martha Tilson, Ethel Merman and Nat (King) Cole.

May McAvoy, 82, a silent-screen beauty who played Esther in Ramon Navarro's "Ben Hur" and Al Jolson's girlfriend in the first feature-length talking picture, "The Jazz Singer," died Thursday at her home in Los Angeles.

Carlton D. Smith, 79, a radio announcer who introduced President Franklin D. Roosevelt for his "fireside chats," Friday in Naples, Florida, after a heart attack.

Antonio C. Artero, 79, who won the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his U.S. Navy radio work,

## New York City Lawyers To Donate Time To Poor

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Officials of the City Bar Association have announced that some of New York's largest law firms and corporate legal departments will devote substantially more of their time to supplying legal services to the poor.

They said Tuesday that this might mean more than making up for the effects of cuts by the Reagan administration in federal legal services programs. Under the plan, law offices employing more than 5,000 of the city's 35,000 lawyers will provide 30 hours a year per lawyer to public-service work, primarily to civil cases involving fraud, landlord-tenant matters and the wrongful denial of government benefits.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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## SCIENCE

## A 'Backward' Look For Small Planes?

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The makers of small turboprop business aircraft are returning to an idea used by the Wright Brothers with a "backward" configuration they say will make their new craft virtually stall-proof.

The Beech Aircraft Corp.'s Starship-1 prototype and the Gates Learjet Corp.'s GP-180 mock-up, with their short, whisker-like front wings and swept-back Star Wars appearance, do not look much like the plane flown in 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina.

But with their nose-mounted wings and rear "pusher" propellers, they echo the aeronautical design of the earliest airplanes.

An 85-percent scale model of the Starship has now flown about 220 hours on a schedule aiming at certification and sale of full-scale craft at the end of next year.

Aeronautical tests of the GP-180, which exists so far only in plywood, have been successful enough for its developers to have committed it to production and to

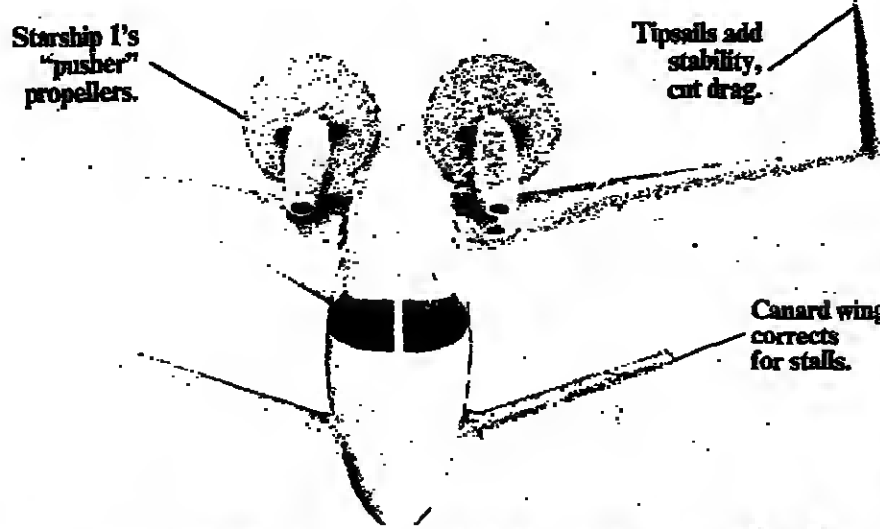
plan marketing it a year after the Beech aircraft.

The rear-wing design, known as "canard," the French word for duck, because of its "backward" look, with its smaller wings in front of the larger ones, is combined in varying degrees in these new craft with advanced materials and new production techniques.

"They are taking a whole step forward in performance in business jets," said Drew Steckee of the General Aviation Manufacturers' Association, a trade group representing aircraft manufacturers.

He said the 12,500-pound Starship's projected 400-mile-an-hour (650 kilometers an hour) cruising speed and 3,300-foot-a-minute climb rate were well above the performance of standard 8-to-10-passenger turboprops.

Two smaller companies are also developing small planes of similar design and today, said Charles Arnold of the Federal Aviation Administration, "Everyone is looking at canards. They've got their little skunk works back there trying to see whether they can apply the design to their particular niche."



Beech Aircraft's Starship 1 prototype: A throwback to the Wright brothers.

The advantage of the canard configuration is that its front wing automatically corrects a stall as soon as it begins, making the design particularly stable in the air.

A stall is the situation in which the air flow separates from the upper surface of the wing, leading to a loss of lift and causing the aircraft to fall.

In the most common configuration, an aircraft's wing has a hump on top, so that the air must flow faster over this curved surface to rejoin the airflow over the flat and therefore shorter bottom surface.

Following Bernoulli's Law of physics, the slower-flowing air under the wing exerts more pressure than the faster current above it, forcing the aircraft upward.

If the fast-flowing current is separated from the upper surface, the air above the wing becomes more stagnant and may begin to swirl or buffet, the pressure can increase to match or exceed that below the wing, and the aircraft is forced downward.

This is what happened Jan. 13, 1982, when ice on the wings of an Air Florida jetliner changed their

configuration, causing the air flow to separate from the surface and forcing the aircraft down into the Potomac River with the loss of 78 lives, according to Gary Hicks of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

A stall is most often caused when the nose of an aircraft suddenly points upward, increasing the angle of attack into the wind and causing the flow of air to separate about midway across the sharply angled wing's surface.

In conventional aircraft, the stall usually affects one wing first, causing the airplane to drop toward the stalled side and begin to roll. If this is not corrected, the craft will plummet, spinning around its own

nose, which will be pointed down at about a 60-degree angle.

The canard design sets its small forward wings at a higher angle of attack than its large rear wings, assuring that they will stall first if the craft tries to put its nose up.

When the forward wings lose lift, they fall from their high angle of attack, automatically correcting the stall.

Even if the pilot pulls his stick all the way back and cuts his power, the classic stall maneuver, according to Michael Potts, a spokesman for Beech Aircraft, "The nose will just sit there and bob up and down."

"You can stall the forward wing, but with this design, because of the

positioning of the wings, the aft wing will not stall," Mr. Potts said. "This was a key in the Wright brothers' design because it allowed them to survive long enough to learn how to fly," he said.

The development of a tail to add stability "stunned the world," according to Mr. Steckee, and by 1910 a new Wright brothers design with a tail was the conventional style.

Over the years, apart from such quantum leaps as the introduction of jet engines, Mr. Steckee said, advances in aircraft performance have come with higher horsepower, which implies extra fuel and extra weight.

He said improvements in performance with conventional design and conventional construction materials had reached a "wall of performance" and progress was coming in relatively small increments.

The canard design, coupled with the new materials, is a departure, according to Mr. Arnold, manager of the flight test section for the small plane certification directorate of the Federal Aviation Association.

"It's certainly different — probably a great deal different — from what we've had in the last several years," Mr. Arnold said. "It's probably the biggest change since the days of swept-wing aircraft in the late 1950s and '60s, in terms of real changes in concepts we've been used to dealing with."

Even the meaning of such basic words as "tail" will have to be tailored especially for the canards during the certification process, he said.

## Tomorrow Usually IS Another Day

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When life's miseries and upsets lead people to say that something has "ruined my day," they may be comforted to know that it will not ruin their tomorrow.

Scarlett O'Hara's faith that "After all, tomorrow is another day" is borne out by new research on how quickly people, or at least working men, recover their peace of mind after suffering intense distress, such as that caused by an argument with their wives or a problem with a co-worker. The research, conducted by Arthur Stone and John Neale of the State University of New York at Stony Brook, was reported on in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

In the study, 30 married couples monitored the major events of the husband's day, and his moods, for an average of 86 consecutive days. The researchers looked in particular at events with what they called a "psychological punch," such as being disciplined at work or learning that one is the subject of a lawsuit. Anger or depression are the most frequent responses, and those were among the feelings monitored in the research.

Although the researchers examined the responses to events outside the home, such as being criticized at work or seeing an auto accident, the most common

disturbing events in the group studied were family problems — arguments with a spouse or being reprimanded by one, having to discipline a child, sickness in the family.

Although the distressing events had a pronounced effect for the worse on the men's moods, their moods bounced back to normal levels the next day.

The events were not as devastating as, say, the death of a spouse or child, which some scales rate as the most potent of stresses and whose effects are long-lasting. However, some were almost as severe, Dr. Stone said in an interview. "The events were quite upsetting," he emphasized.

What accounts for the recuperative powers of a day? A good night's sleep? Simple passage of time? "We don't really understand how people can recover so fully in just one day," Dr. Stone said. "We weren't expecting it."

The study also revealed that Mondays are not as "blue" as commonly thought.

When moods are compared on each day of the week, Monday is no worse than Tuesday through Thursday. The best days of the week, not surprisingly, are Friday through Sunday, with Sunday the very best for moods.

"Even though people believe in blue Mondays," Dr. Stone said, "Monday is not that bad. It's just in contrast to Sunday that they seem so awful."

## CURRENTS

## Scientists Find Compressed Matter

BERKELEY, California (AP) — Scientists using the world's most powerful heavy ion accelerator have for the first time seen evidence of the compressed form of matter believed to exist only in the dense cores of collapsed stars, the University of California says.

The university said data proving the existence of compressed matter was produced by Bevalac, capable of accelerating heavy ions — atom nuclei stripped of electrons — to energy levels of 200,000 million electron volts. The work was reported on in the publication *Physical Review Letters*.

Scientists hope the discovery will lead to the formulation of "the equation of state for nuclear matter," said one of the team's leaders, Arthur Poskanzer of the university's Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. For example, he said, the equation of state for water is well known, when it boils into steam, freezes into ice or remains liquid.

## Ancient Weapons Found in Alaska

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — The discovery of bone fragments, spear points and tools at an ancient North Slope campsite indicates the hunters roamed Alaska's frigid arctic region nearly 6,000 years ago, an archaeologist says.

John E. Lohdell, of Anchorage Community College, said he discovered the campsite last summer about eight miles south of Oliktok Point on the Beaufort Sea. The site is about 35 miles northwest of Prudhoe Bay.

He said the find included bone fragments from a caribou, which were dated by radio-carbon, which put the age of the fragments at from 5,500 to 6,000 years old. "We have found similar spear points previously on the North Slope. But we have never before found datable bone fragments as well," he said.

## New Vaccine for Melanoma Reported

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Two researchers at the University of Missouri-Kansas City say they have developed a new treatment for "black mole cancer" of the skin that has improved the survival rate for patients.

Dr. Loren Humphrey and Dr. Jerry Volenc, who have been studying patients with the disease called melanoma for 10 years, say they have developed a vaccine that might prevent recurrence of the cancer after tumor removal. Their findings are to be published in an upcoming issue of *The Journal of Surgical Oncology*.

"Next to early detection and successful removal of a tumor, the most important factor in cancer treatment is prevention of recurrence," said Dr. Humphrey, a clinical professor of surgery at the university's School of Medicine. "Our studies show that with the vaccine the patient has another chance."

About 18,000 cases of melanoma, called "black mole cancer" because it appears as dark, often raised, moles on the skin due to an increase in the cells that cause pigmentation, are reported each year. About 5,500 people die of it each year, said Charles Dahle, a spokesman for the American Cancer Society.

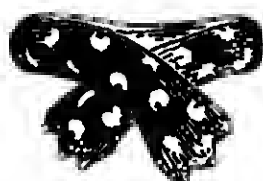
## Plutonium Detector Is Developed

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers at the Los Alamos National Laboratory have developed a "mechanical bloodhound" that can detect minute traces of plutonium in large crates of waste material, an advance that will significantly reduce the need for special handling of wastes at U.S. Department of Energy plants that fashion plutonium into parts for nuclear warheads.

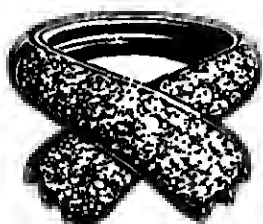
Plutonium is a metal that easily undergoes nuclear fission, resulting in the release of the hidden energy at the heart of the atom. In the past officials at the department's complex in Rocky Flats, Colorado, had assumed that much waste material at the plant was contaminated with plutonium because sensitive equipment to pinpoint the levels did not exist.

The new detector fires tiny subatomic particles known as neutrons through the large wooden crates of waste and measures the microbursts of radiation that occur if the neutrons split plutonium atoms, allowing it to compute how much plutonium is in the crate. The system should help cut by nearly one-third the amount of waste slated for special disposal.

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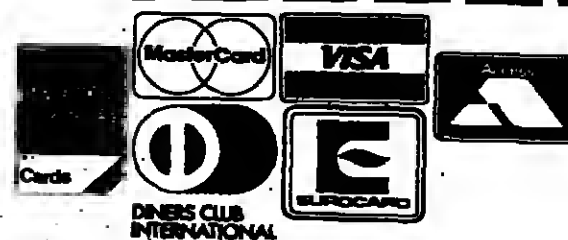
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# TURKEY

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1984

Page 7

## New Party Structure Is Shaken by Vote In Local Elections

By George Coats

ANKARA — The nationwide local elections in March were designed by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal to establish his primacy in Turkish politics and to reinforce his general election victory last November. As such they were a success.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party, with its symbol of a bee hovering over a honeycomb in the shape of Turkey, swept the board for the second time in four months, and in the succeeding days, as the results were still coming in, he managed to gain on his side many successful candidates who had not campaigned under his aegis.

But the picture may not represent such a successful outcome for Turkish democracy in the longer term. The local election results reinforced Mr. Ozal's claim to be Turkey's favorite politician. But they undermined the legitimacy of the other two parties represented in the parliament elected in November. They also showed that two others, banned from participating in November, are the real opposition.

This constituency has its roots in the reasons for — and actions of — the military regime, which took power in September 1980, and handed over power to Mr. Ozal last December.

In January 1980, the generals had made public their growing impatience with the country's politicians and their failure to find a common front to cope with the economic turmoil and terrorism that had brought the country to the verge of a civil war.

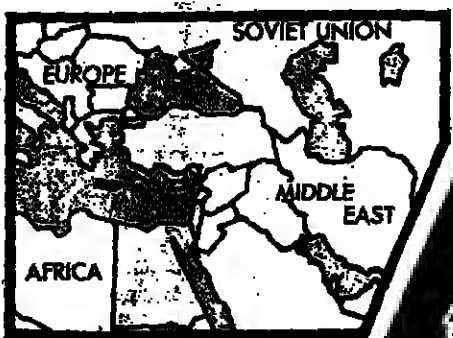
In particular they blamed the country's two leading parties and their leaders, Süleyman Demirel of the conservative Justice Party and

Bulent Ecevit of the left-center Republican People's Party, for putting partisan interests and their personal animosity for one another above the interests of the nation.

Before relinquishing power last December, they had dissolved the pre-coup parties and banned their leaders from taking part in politics for a decade. They had also rewritten the electoral law with the intention of preventing future governments from being hamstrung by the necessity of finding coalition partners. (They did so by requiring parties to gain 10 percent of the national vote before they could enter the parliament.)

As parties began to form last year in preparation for November's elections, they had to pass a vetoing process to ensure the general's satisfaction that they were not mere

(Continued on Page 10)



## Cyprus Issue Threatens Improvement of Relations With U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — Steadily improving relations between the United States and Turkey have been endangered by developments in the U.S. Congress during an election year.

Touched off by events in Cyprus, tempers have flared on all sides of what are volatile and emotional issues. They threaten to bring back the bitterness and antagonism that characterized the period of the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey a decade ago.

Until a few weeks ago, Reagan administration officials were saying confidently that Congress had learned a great deal from the "mis-

taken" 1974 arms embargo against Turkey. The embargo was repealed in 1978.

The administration officials said that the lawmakers, while upset by several recent developments on Cyprus and in the Aegean, had been convinced that legislation aimed at Turkey would only complicate the situation in southern Europe and cause severe setbacks in an expanding and increasingly important U.S.-Turkish security relationship.

But on March 28, an 11-to-7 vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee set in motion events that pointed toward new legislative and diplomatic clashes.

The committee, responding to congressional frustration about as-

pects of Turkish policy and to growing anger in the Greek-American community, voted through an amendment to the \$215 million in U.S. military grants for Turkey to certain concessions on Cyprus.

The amendment, which is reported to have originated in a Greek-American organization, would permit this money to flow only if President Ronald Reagan could certify that Turkish troops had returned the former Greek Cypriot city of Varosha to the Cyprus government for resettlement of refugees, ending 10 years of occupation.

"I could not think of a worse thing to do to our ally Turkey at this time," Richard Haass, the

State Department's Cyprus coordinator, told the committee shortly before the vote. Mr. Haass warned that neither Turkey nor Turkish Cypriots would be likely to act positively "under this kind of pressure."

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware and a sponsor of the amendment, charged that the Reagan administration had been "drastically increasing the amount [of aid] for Turkey, without doing anything for Greece." Senator Paul Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland and a key supporter of the amendment, cited the Turkish Cypriot "unilateral declaration of independence" last November 15 as a major cause of dissatisfaction. Another irritant was a naval skirmish in the Aegean Sea on March 8 between Turkey and Greece. U.S. diplomats had worked to prevent the conflict from spreading. The Greek Embassy in Washington, meanwhile, handed out to members of Congress, journalists and others a 36-page color pamphlet called "Threat in the Aegean" with a lightning bolt on the cover that talked about "Turkish designs on Greece."

A counterpart of the Senate committee's "Varosha provision" will be submitted as an amendment to the foreign aid bill on the floor of the House. Such amendments may also be attached to appropriations

(Continued on Next Page)

## Austerity Plan Draws Praise, but Future Is Uncertain

By Axel Krause

ANKARA — Shortly after his election victory in March, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, looking both tired and exhilarated, said that he would press ahead with implementing his ambitious economic austerity program and very gradually restore the country to full democracy.

"The people here are looking in the future with confidence, and we shall implement our program very vigorously," Mr. Ozal said in an interview at his official residence. The austerity program, which he established shortly after Turkey's parliamentary elections last November, has drawn praise from the international business community, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and key allies, notably the United States.

Turkey has also remained stable during the last several years. Nevertheless, new and increasingly complex uncertainties have emerged recently. These include political pressures generated by attacks on the government by new leftist and rightist opposition parties in Turkey; continued criticism from West European and U.S. parliamentarians challenging Turkey's slowness in re-establishing human and political rights; and expressions of caution about the economy. The OECD, for example, recently questioned the government's capacity to refinance a substantial increase in foreign debt repayments starting in 1985.

Complicating the outlook is a gradual resurgence of Moslem influence, reflected by the strong showing in the local elections by the small Moslem Prosperity Party, and by Mr. Ozal's commitment to strengthening overall relations with

Iran, Iraq and Libya, which are also Turkey's key trading partners, as well as with Arab states in the Gulf.

There have been hints of anti-Americanism. Political and business leaders, mainly in Ankara and in Istanbul, said in private conversations that they were exasperated with the U.S. Congress and, to a lesser degree, by the Reagan administration, for being influenced — unduly, these leaders felt — by the so-called Greek lobby in Washington, particularly regarding Cy-

(Continued on Next Page)

### BASIC DATA

#### POPULATION:

45,747,000; Istanbul, 2,772,708; Ankara, 1,877,755; Izmir, 757,854. AREA: 779,452 square kilometers (300,947 square miles).

#### EXPORTS (1983):

\$4.47 million. Agriculture, \$1.37 million; mining, \$155,000; industry, \$2.94 million. IMPORTS (1983): \$7.32 million. Agriculture, \$92,000; mining, \$2.78 million; industry, \$4.45 million.

#### OVERALL BALANCE

OF PAYMENTS: negative \$260 million. EXTERNAL DEBT (September, 1983): \$17.638 billion.

#### CURRENCY:

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## TURKEY

# Turkish Government Is Pressing Ahead With Austerity, but Future Uncertain

(Continued From Page 7)

prus, and for not providing Turkey with more military and economic aid. "We consider ourselves Western, but we are not happy at all with the behavior of your Congress, and the re-elected, annoying pressure from European parliamentarians," said a member of Mr. Ozal's cabinet.

"These ideas and groups play right into the hands of those trying to destabilize Turkey," he said, gesturing to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on a map in his office. "And since this message does not seem to be getting across in Washington, we can only caution Americans: There could be repercussions," he added, declining to specify what he had in mind.

Meanwhile, Turkish leaders, diplomatic observers, academics and journalists said in interviews that while Mr. Ozal had made headway in reforming the economy, crucial political and social issues remained unresolved. Such as the role of three political parties that scored impressive gains in the local elections but are not represented in the parliament. These include the left Social Democracy Party, which obtained 23.5 percent of the national vote; the center True Path Party, which obtained 14 percent; and the Moslem party, which obtained 4.4 percent. Each of the parties were barred, among others, from presenting candidates in the November elections.

"There is a very relative democracy here now, but everything is more complicated with new political momentum building up, particularly on the left. But one must not lose sight of these growing Islamic pressures, which go deep in the society, yet are very difficult to quantify," said a senior diplomatic official of a key Western government.

In the view of the official and other Western observers outside the country, the central question facing the government in the next several years is whether Mr. Ozal can succeed in meshing the political movements with his restrictive, austerity program. "Islam and Turkish-style democracy, when combined with monetarist-oriented economic reform, generally do not mix well — the overriding problem here is one of digestion," the official said. He noted that Turkey has the lowest annual per-capita income of the OECD's 24 members, (less than \$2,000), which is considerably below Portugal, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Few observers question that the local elections were a clear victory for Mr. Ozal's center-right Mother-

land Party, which won roughly 41 percent of the popular vote and control of many provinces and all the key cities. The vote was widely seen as a clear mandate for him to continue reforming the economy, including moves to attract foreign investments, further reduce the chronic inflation and unemployment, and reform the government's cumbersome bureaucracy. Mr. Ozal said he plans no parliamentary elections during his five-year term, which continues until 1988.

Meanwhile, Kenan Evren, the former general who was elected to a seven-year term as president in 1982, continues to wield enormous power and influence, particularly over all security-related matters. And even though he actively supported the rightist Nationalist Democracy Party, which suffered a humiliating defeat in the elections (although it has 23.2 percent, or 67, of the seats in the parliament, it obtained only 6.9 percent of the recent vote), the two leaders apparently have a comfortable working relationship. "I am in charge of the country, but we consult frequently... We are a good team," Mr. Ozal said, noting that his residence was near the presidential palace.

In the interview, the Turkish leader also made the following points:

- The government fears that "anarchy" could revive, which explains why martial law remains in effect in most provinces throughout much of the country and in Ankara, Istanbul and Izmir. But Mr. Ozal conceded that the military commanders and the presidency tightly controlled information regarding underground political activities, which delicately has not been shared with the 400 members of parliament. "You can still catch young people in the streets who are armed and dangerous... That is the problem," he said.

Mr. Ozal pledged to work for a gradual easing of martial-law restrictions — among other things, these restrictions severely hinder journalists' ability to operate, according to Turkish editors.

He ruled out any immediate amnesty for prisoners. "There are about 20,000 criminals in our jails, but very few political prisoners," he said in response to questions about the treatment of prisoners. Helsinki Watch, a U.S. human rights group, recently said political prisoners numbered between 50,000 and 100,000, and were being detained "under harsh, often unbearable conditions," which include the use of torture and the death penalty.

• Strengthening the "middle pillar," or Turkey's middle class, re-

mains a key priority in his government reform program. It involves attempting to reduce the country's chronic inflation, which in the second half of 1983 had accelerated to about 40 percent and has remained a key source of concern for the OECD and the IMF. Their officials have warned Ankara that it will be difficult to control future price rises.

But Mr. Ozal, who has been the country's architect of economic reform dating to 1980 when Mr. Evren came to power in a bloodless coup, said that "they [the OECD] may be right about the difficulties, but we are trying to get inflation

**"Turkey has remained stable during the last several years but new and increasingly complex uncertainties have emerged recently."**

down to 30 percent — and we think we can succeed." He added that the government would, for example, remain firm in holding down demands for substantial wage increases by trade unions.

• The government is equally determined to press for broad economic development aimed at removing "imbalances" between regions, primarily by encouraging new investments, including by foreign companies, and by providing better housing, particularly for lower-income groups. A major concern, Mr. Ozal added, was growing unemployment. Union leaders said that it had reached a record 3.5 million persons and was rising, particularly among young people. He also said that his government was moving ahead on long-delayed efforts to streamline Turkey's cumbersome, meddlesome government bureaucracy.

• While reaffirming his strong commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the United States, which he said he would like to visit, Mr. Ozal renewed his call for a freeze on all controversial issues with Greece. Mainly, they involved what he termed his "pre-occupations" with Western hostility to the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot government on Cyprus and Western support for Greece on such bilateral issues as rights in the Aegean Sea.

"I know we have problems with Greece, but my formula would be to freeze all the problems and concentrate on developing our trade, business and investments and tourism, which could help improve our relations," Mr. Ozal said.

Most outside observers consulted on these matters agreed with the

Turkish government that considerable progress has been made in developing the economy in some key aspects: sharply reducing inflation, stimulating exports, which were increasing rapidly during the first three months of 1984, and reducing a large current deficit in the balance of payments to about \$1 billion. This last improvement played a crucial role in Western governments' reopening official credits and credit guarantees in 1982 and 1983. International banks also subscribed several, medium-sized Euroloans and expanded short-term credit lines.

Although Turkish officials said

which has urged a wider role for government investments. "The private sector, particularly companies like Enka, cannot do it all," Mr. Avcı said.

Enka is Turkey's largest construction and trading group with close links to the government, and it is expanding internationally. "We do not hide the fact that we agree with Mr. Ozal's policies and that we consider our improving earnings to be helping the national balance of payments," said Sarik Tara, Enka's chairman and its largest single shareholder.

Erdal Inonu, head of the Social Democratic Party and a U.S.-educated professor of physics, said that, although Mr. Ozal needed more time to achieve his goals, his austerity program could produce new tensions in Turkey, particularly among low-income groups. "The people who voted for us — and we are the largest party on the left — felt that we also needed greater social justice and a full return to democracy... This is as important as reducing inflation," he said.

Mr. Inonu, who during the recent election campaign called on the government to arrange an amnesty for political prisoners and to grant greater political freedoms, said he also was disappointed in the fact that to date the government has established "few or no substantial investments or ventures" involving foreign companies. His party, political observers said, may merge with the Populist Party, which has 30.4 percent, or 117, of the seats in the parliament.

But a merger of the two leftist parties, which could lead to seating members of the Social Democratic Party in the parliament, has remained an open question. The outcome will depend on decisions made by the congresses of the two parties, which could be organized within six months, according to Yaser Aysev, spokesman for the Populist Party. "What is certain is that we have many reservations about Mr. Ozal's policy, which resembles that of Mrs. Thatcher — raising interest rates, freezing wages and generally deflating the economy," he said. "Such squeezing with rising unemployment, could lead to social unrest here," he added.

Strong support for the merger of the parties was expressed by top officials of the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions, representing about 1.8 million workers. The confederation has repeatedly criticized limitations on its activities, which it considers legitimate, such as the right to strike and to undertake political activity. Similar sup-

port has come from hundreds of university professors, many of whom have been fired or eased out of their jobs, as well as from Turkish newspaper editors and reporters who commented, but on the condition that they not be identified.

"Many of our readers still do not even know we are writing under restrictive pressures from the martial-law commanders, and which are backed up with the threat of closing down our papers if we report on torture in prisons, or criticize the military," the editor of a leading newspaper said. "We hope that with the restoration of full democracy — and more liberal voices in parliament — our rights to publish freely will be re-established," he added.

Helsinki Watch, analyzing problems encountered by the press, quoted a Turkish editor as saying: "Orders are telephoned in each

day. We are told not to criticize the decrees of the generals, or the election procedures. We can't write about prison conditions or hunger strikes. If we get permission to attend a trial, we have to obey the press restrictions. We can't report testimonies in court about torture, and we can't even say that we have been prevented from reporting certain things. Our readers may not even know that we are writing under censorship."

Commenting on the recent election results, Bulent Ecevit, a former prime minister who has been barred from active political life for 10 years, said that "what is important now is not what has happened, but what will happen henceforth."

In an interview at his apartment outside Ankara, Mr. Ecevit said that "even though people are speaking freely in the coffee houses, they cannot make themselves heard by those who rule the

country... The right of assembly is restricted."

Mr. Ecevit, who along with other former political leaders is barred from being quoted in the Turkish news media and who was jailed three times under the recent military regime for expressing views, called for "an equitable amnesty" for political prisoners, abolition of the death penalty, an end to press censorship and martial law, and the lifting of restrictions on labor rights.

Failure to reform and ease these restrictions in what he termed "practical terms" could trigger "crossed social tensions and polarization, leading to even steeper declines on the way to democracy," said Mr. Ecevit added that he welcomed the local elections, the first held in Turkey since 1977, and re-establishment of a multiparty system. "These steps are all positive," he said.

## The Cyprus Issue and U.S. Relation

(Continued From Page 7)

measures. The chances seem strong that, in one form or another, Congress will act to tie Turkish aid to Cyprus "progress" in a way that is unacceptable and offensive to the Turkish government.

Expressions of outrage from Turkey and from Turkish Cypriots following the March 28 vote tended to keep the pot boiling on Capitol Hill. Moreover, the exchange of ambassadors on April 17 between Ankara and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus provided a new basis for congressional ire, and drew an unusually strong public protest from the State Department.

According to congressional and administration sources, several ingredients combined to produce the political reaction:

- A congressional perception that, in return for lifting of the U.S. arms embargo, Turkey was obligated to take steps toward solution of the Cyprus problem.

Early in 1984, negotiations involving Greece, Turkey, the Cypriot parties and the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, were promoted by U.S. diplomats, especially the State Department counselor, Edward J. Derwinski. The aim was to obtain the turnover of unoccupied Varosha to UN control and Greek Cypriot resettlement as symbolic evidence of progress. At the moment of decision in late February, according to an administration source, the Turkish Cypriot leader,

Rauf Denktaş, backed away from the plan.

• The Turkish Cypriot independence announcement of Nov. 15, which offended Congress all the more because it followed by only three days final approval of a hard-fought foreign aid measure providing more than \$700 million in military aid to Turkey.

The announcement of the unilateral declaration of independence was a shock both on Capitol Hill and within the Reagan administration. The immediate U.S. protest about the move and the U.S. vote in the UN Security Council to declare the action "legally invalid" proved ineffective, contributing to even more frustration here.

• A renewed high level of political activity among Greek-Americans in the 1984 U.S. election campaigns after two years of relative quiet following the October 1981 election of Andreas Papandreu.

Papandreu's election was very divisive in the Greek-American community and there was a full political activity," a congressional source said. As Mr. Papandreu's policies emerged as acceptable and workable in relation to the United States and as the U.S. election rhythm picked up, the Greek community returned to politics in local areas and on Capitol Hill with renewed fervor and clout. The "Greek lobby," as it sometimes is called, is reputed by its operatives and by independent observers to be better organized and more profes-

sional in its workings than before.

If it were not for the congressional developments, Turkish-AU relations would be considered unusually good.

U.S.-Turkish military cooperation has been at a high level, as attested by the U.S.-backed plan for construction of improved air in Eastern Turkey.

The increase in proposed military aid to Turkey in early 1984 was the largest for any country in the world, and the administration request for additional aid to Congress early this year was a same high level.

Politically, the Nov. 6 p. mentary elections were seen by Reagan administration as a step toward restoration of democracy in Turkey.

Economically, the steps taken by Prime Minister Turgut Ozal in early 1984 to liberalize international transactions were considered brave and even courageous. The administration has been cautiously optimistic that, in conjunction with an improving international economic climate, these and other economic reforms of the last 5 years will generate a Turkish recovery.

The issue on Capitol Hill, for, is the hot spot in other improved Turkish-American relations. The danger, in the view of administration officials, is that trouble could grow.



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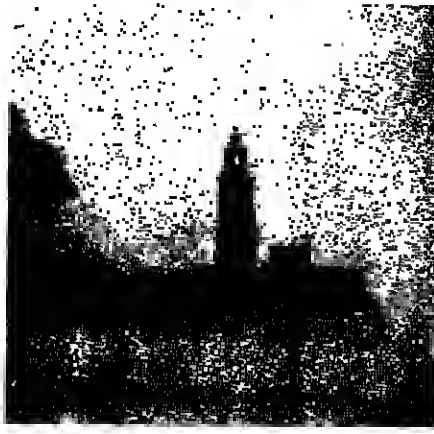
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## TURKEY

## The Ataturk Heritage

*'He would probably see his true heirs in those who are trying to build a functioning parliamentary system on the foundations he laid.'*

ANKARA—A Turkish journalist looked puzzled. It was 1981, the year after the military intervention, which he and many of his generation supported. "My son hates mathematics," he confided, "and today he told me that midway through the lesson his teacher said, 'That's enough about math, now let's talk about Ataturk,' and all the kids, including my son, said, 'No, let's talk about mathematics.'"

When the military took power in 1980, they inherited a divided nation, torn by terrorism of the right and left. To reunite Turkish society, they fell back on Ataturkism, the social cement that to date had overruled Turkey. They took full advantage of the fact that the year after he came to power was the centenary of Ataturk's birth, as the children in the math lessons discovered.

To people of middle age and above, the renewed message of Ataturkism brought comfort, the security of seeing accepted values reasserted. But to the young, from whose ranks many of the terrorists had been recruited, the appeal appeared to be aid.

These younger people had grown up knowing no other society than that brought about by Ataturk's reforms—and they wanted to take these reforms further and sometimes in different directions.

Professor Hicri Fisek, one of the founding members of the Social Democrats (SODEP), remembers how during it was of his mother to dance with his father in 1924 — "playing at being Western," he said, "not wearing a head covering and dancing."

Ataturk was a complex man, an admirer of Napoleon who read John Stuart Mill and who was consumed alike by a passion for mathematics and poetry. He grew up amid the revolutionary fervor of an officer corps that was both the pampered pet of Sultan Abdul Hamid II and the only sector of society that had the power to unseat him. But the leaders of the Young Turks' rebellion of 1908 shunted Ataturk aside. It was only with the end of World War I—in which the Young Turks' ambitions had embroiled the Ottoman Empire and which ended with the Ottoman Sultan acquiescing in the imposition of humiliating peace terms—that Ataturk got his chance.

Emerging victorious from what

is known as Turkey's war of independence, he went on to remold and modernize Turkish society, cutting away at the institutions that he felt held it back: the Sultanate and Caliphate, the Arabic alphabet, the veil and fez, and the close link with religion.

"In the 1920s and 1930s Ataturk decided to cut relations with the Islamic and Asian world culturally, not to ban religion but to create a secular state, a policy he religiously applied," Professor Fisek said. "What he did was to try and, if you will, change by force the social structure. This was not easy after 10 centuries of Moslem influence because Islam is more than a religion, it is a code of life. But he was successful and, until 1950, 12 years after his death, religion was kept out of state problems."

For Ataturk, the only contemporary model for modernization considered viable was the Western one, and Turkey embarked on the road to Europeanization. After World War II, this found expression in Turkish membership in the Council of Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and in association with the European Community.

Where Ataturk was not successful was in creating a two-party system, both because the embryonic opposition parties he allowed periodically became a focus for those who opposed his reforms and also because of his own authoritarian temperament.

The establishment of a multiparty system came after the war when the Democrat Party, allowed to form in 1946, won the 1950 elections. The party had openly courted religious sentiment and was backed also by those who opposed other elements of the Ataturk reforms and by intellectuals captivated by the novelty of changing the government with a piece of paper in a ballot box.

The Democrats were dissolved by a military coup in 1960, the first interference by the army to put the country back on what they considered to be the rails of Ataturkism. But the success of Ataturk's program can perhaps best be seen in the developments of the turbulent 1970s, when an avowedly Islamic fundamentalist party peaked election tally at a mere 13 percent of the vote.

By then, however, there were

other identity crises coming into play. Feeling humiliated by the withdrawal without consultation of missiles from Turkey during the Cuban missile crisis in 1962, the threat of President Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to remove Turkey from the protection of NATO if it went through with plans to invade Cyprus, pressure from President Richard M. Nixon in 1971 to stop poppy production, and the diplomatic isolation that followed the 1974 invasion of Cyprus, some Turkish intellectuals began to question whether Westernization and Europeanization were the only paths for Turkey.

A term of office by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit at the end of the 1970s gave these doubts a period of official sanction, and it was difficult to tell whether Turkey was a member of the OECD or of the [Third World] Group of 77, said a foreign observer who attended a UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) meeting at the time.

The feeling now appears to be that Turkey has no option but to carry on the Western path mapped out by Ataturk, if only because the country has gone too far down the road in turn back. But links have been restored with Turkey's Islamic and Arab neighbors.

Where is Ataturkism now? His image still dominates Turkey; dressed in Western white tie and tails he gazes sternly from picture frames in all official offices. Similarly, his image flies throughout the world in the planes of Turkish Airlines. Recently, a journalist new to Turkey who had driven from Ankara to Istanbul asked about the orange on the plinth found in the central square of all the villages through which he had passed. Were these, he asked, some hangover from a Hittite totem cult? He was told that they were the busts of Ataturk, which were devotedly given a coat of paint annually by the villagers until they had lost all definition and become spherical.

Ataturk's heritage is more than the provision of a cult figure or a justification for periodic military interventions, however. He would probably see his true heirs in those who are trying to build a functioning parliamentary system on the foundations he laid.

—GEORGE COATS

## Rise in Foreign Investment Is Expected to Continue

By Metin Munir

ISTANBUL—Attracting overseas investors became a priority of the Turkish government in 1980, when a series of bureaucratic and legislative reform measures were introduced. In the preceding years, government policy toward foreign capital alternated between half-hearted support and downright hostility.

The new measures quickly produced results. In 1980, total new foreign investment amounted to \$97 million. In 1981, as investment projects already in the pipeline were released, the figure rose to \$337 million. This was more than the cumulative value of total foreign investment made in Turkey since 1950. The inflow of foreign capital in 1982 was \$187 million, and in 1983 it was \$103 million.

These figures are not large compared to Turkey's market size, natural resources and proximity to the Middle East. However, officials are not complaining. Before 1980, a number of foreign firms had liquidated their businesses, and others were considering following suit. "Now the situation is reversed," an official said. "We are building up a reputation as a country which welcomes foreign capital. I am confident that in the course of this decade massive foreign investment will be made in Turkey."

Every year the Turkish government publishes a general incentives table, listing investments qualifying for benefits. It is possible to invest in areas that are not contained in this table, but custom duties in nonincentive fields often

run at more than 100 percent. Mining, tourism, agribusiness and petroleum have been selected as priority areas for foreign investment, and they benefit from maximum government support. However, all other fields are also open, provided "this takes place in a field of activity open to the Turkish private sector and does not run counter to a monopoly or other special privilege granted in state-owned industries."

The general incentive table grants total exemption from customs duty for top priority investments like tourism and petroleum and deferred duty over five years for less favored fields of investment. The government also provides (either directly or through specialized banks and commercial banks) many subsidized loans.

The most favorable terms are in tourism, where loans are offered at 15 percent per annum (inflation is currently estimated at 35 percent) covering up to 60 percent of the investment cost.

Investors can also claim investment allowances deductible from their taxable income. The basic rate is 30 percent but it can be as high as 40 percent for agribusiness and tourism and 60 percent for investments in areas designated as underdeveloped. Exporters can retain up to 50 percent of their foreign currency earnings to finance imports.

It is also possible to benefit from subsidized export credits available through the banking system. An allow-

ance against taxable income is granted to manufacturers at the rate of 20 percent of total export revenue.

Since 1980, when the initial decree was issued, the government has published supplementary legislation to smooth the way. A new decree, issued in April, allows foreigners to set up import-export houses, representative, service and consultancy offices for a minimum investment of \$50,000. Also, foreigners can now buy equity in Turkish companies with a minimum investment of \$50,000.

It is now relatively easy to obtain go-ahead from the Foreign Investment Department. The formalities that before 1980 took years to complete now take weeks or months. But once the investment permit is obtained one must contend with a bureaucracy and legislation that is unmatched in complexity in Europe. There are few things an investor can do without first obtaining permission from the various agencies. Delays are common. It can take almost a year to obtain permits to buy land and build a factory. It takes weeks for officials to examine investment goods that arrive at the docks and allow their release.

Furthermore, although the government says that loans are available at subsidized rates, often none are available. Invariably, delays occur in securing them. However, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal is committed to cutting red tape, which is seen as one of the most formidable obstacles to Turkey's development. If he succeeds, he will make life easier for both Turkish and foreign investors.

## Construction Industry Scores in North Africa, Middle East

ISTANBUL—Turkish contractors, who began to seek work abroad in the mid-1970s as a result of the shrinking domestic market and economic recession, have gained a strong foothold in the Middle East and North Africa.

Because official records are not up to date, it is not possible to determine the exact volume of contracts, but they are variously estimated at between \$13 million and \$19 million. A more correct figure is probably \$15 million, estimated by Ozur Olmen, a leading Turkish expert and the executive secretary-general of the Association of Turkish Contractors in Libya.

This figure indicates that the volume of contracts has declined. Most of the 100 or so Turkish contractors working abroad are unable to find new work, although the larger companies continue to prosper. Some, mainly in Libya, are unable to complete projects at hand.

In the 1950s, Turkey embarked on a period of building and industrialization that continued well into the late 1970s. "In the beginning the work was being done by foreigners while we watched," said Mr. Olmen. "In this period 95 percent of most construction work was foreign. The situation now is the opposite."

Mr. Olmen said that the same development progress occurred in the Middle East 25 years later.

when Arab countries built up oil wealth. "By this time," he said, "we had the experience to do for them what foreigners had once done for us."

The first company to win a contract abroad was the large Sezi Turkkes-Fevzi Akkaya Group (STFA), which built the Tripoli harbor. Libya became a school of Turkish contractors; dozens of Turkish companies won tenders for various jobs there. Libya attracted Turkish contractors for various reasons. Because living conditions are difficult, most Western firms avoided the country or tendered high prices. Turkey and Libya have always enjoyed warm relations for historic reasons.

Turkish contractors are estimated to have won contracts totaling \$9 billion in Libya. About half of the projects have been completed. Most of the rest of the contracts are in Saudi Arabia, worth \$3.5 billion, and Iraq, \$1.3 billion.

Because some contractors in Libya failed to fulfill their obligations, the Turkish government has decided to disqualify smaller firms from tendering for work overseas. A system will be set up to allow only those firms satisfying the government's conditions to be permitted to operate abroad. Two committees have been set up to deal with the problems of Turkish contractors in Libya and to classify firms qualifying for overseas work.

The government is also making contacts to secure a larger share of the lucrative but highly competitive Turkish market. Engineering and management are the most important elements in the Turkish success. Another element of strength is thought to be the homogeneous work force of Turkish engineers and Turkish workers. Western firms employ workers from a variety of countries.

"We now have a large machinery park," said Nurettin Kocak, a leading Turkish contractor, enumerating other points of strength. "We've learnt how the game is played internationally. We have sources of credit and we can follow the latest technical developments. Our chances of winning new contracts are larger than they were in the seventies."

The remittance of profits from completed work and workers' savings (it is estimated that there are 250,000 construction workers overseas) is estimated to be more than \$700 million this year.

The current squeeze in the international construction market favors firms with connections in more than one market, in particular those associated with large holding companies that can depend on a broader base for financing.

In Saudi Arabia, the Saracoglu Group has won \$200 million in new projects on top of \$112 million in existing work. Cevahirler Contract-

ing and Construction Co. is ready to sign a \$285-million contract for the construction of Sultan City, a community of 800 villas 100 kilometers (about 62 miles) south of Riyadh along with related infrastructure and social facilities.

In Libya, Libas, one of the most active Turkish contractors working there, is completing drawings for \$20 million worth of accessory buildings for the housing projects of Zawiyah and Zuwarah being built by the company. Also in Libya, Sezi Turkkes-Fevzi Akkaya has signed a \$330-million contract for a new harbor at Sirte. The contract is for marine works. STFA is completing another harbor in Libya at Misurata, scheduled for completion this June, worth \$240 million.

STFA is also involved in building three small harbors in Iran under Bander Abbas in the Gulf. Together the harbors are valued at \$70 million.

In Iraq, Alarko was the low bidder on a \$45-million petrochemical complex, but final approval is dependent on financing. Alarko is also active in Iran where it won two projects recently: a \$6.5-million contract to construct 10 spherical LPG storage tanks at Bandar Abbas and an \$8-million contract to provide transportable LPG trailers for the Tehran Association of LPG Distributors.

In Saudi Arabia, Enka will build the \$9.5-million main mosque of the King Saud University. Enka's Saudi division will also undertake the \$10.2-million water-distribution system in Riyadh. Enka is bidding on two big projects: the Saadiyat Island crossing in the United Arab Emirates, a 7-kilometer crossing worth \$400 million to \$500 million, and the Raslul Airport in Libya, valued at \$200 million.

A Kutulas-Enka joint venture is completing a \$384-million Medina housing project on schedule. The three-year contract constructed 2,084 villas on 500,000 square meters of land and all related infrastructure, including streets, sewerage and electricity. The project should be completed by the end of 1985.

Kutulas has also pioneered the use of a steel-tunneling form system, built under French license, for mass housing projects. Kutulas officials say the system eliminates carpentry and plastering, thus cutting costs.

An Enka-Kutulas cooperation has also been successful in Libya, where they are in the midst of constructing the \$350-million Raslul Industrial City. It is scheduled for completion in mid-1985.

Kutulas also reports that it is bidding on a \$300-million tender in Libya for the construction of the Misurata industrial complex.

—METIN MUNIR

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## TURKEY

VALUE AND QUANTITY OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS  
BY MAJOR SECTORS  
(January-October)

	1982		1983		Percentage Change	
	1,000 tons	\$1,000	1,000 tons	\$1,000	Quantity	Value
<b>Exports</b>	<b>9,942</b>	<b>4,377</b>	<b>9,128</b>	<b>4,474</b>	<b>- 8.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Agriculture	1,986	1,562	2,533	1,375	27.5	-12.0
Mining	1,096	142	1,255	155	14.5	-9.2
Industry	6,860	2,673	5,340	2,944	-22.2	10.1
<b>Imports</b>	<b>18,165</b>	<b>6,975</b>	<b>21,248</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Agriculture	584	163	42	92	-92.8	-43.6
Mining	13,092	2,945	14,361	2,779	9.7	-5.6
Industry	4,489	3,867	6,845	4,448	52.5	15.0

Sources: State Institute of Statistics, OECD.

Major Crossroads for Truckers  
Between Europe, Middle East

ISTANBUL — Anatolia's geographical position has secured it since the dawn of history as a major route for the migration of peoples. The nomadic Turks, who began their penetration of the area following the battle of Manzikert in 1071, are only the latest.

More recently, Turkey's position between two continents has led it by 1981 to become a major crossroads for transport between Europe and the Middle East, either directly by truck or from Europe by ship to a Turkish port for overland transport to a Middle Eastern destination. In 1981, Turkey's income from transit trade reached \$600 million; in 1982, it rose to \$970 million.

The sudden increase in Middle Eastern prosperity following the jump in the price of oil in 1973 has been a major factor. So too, although Turkish transport officials deny it, has been the Iran-Iraq war. The result is that Turkey has the largest trucking fleet in Europe. As the transit trade has grown, however, so have the protests of those who claim that the business is badly organized. In support of their contention, they point out that the amount of foreign exchange Turkey pays for its own freight charges is second only to the drain represented by its oil imports.

In the past the problem has resulted from the failure to prepare for existing structures to carry the new load while at the same time creating an imbalance by encouraging new sectors — which need less investment and effort — to

carry the extra cargo. In Turkey's case a moribund rail and shipping network has been neglected while incentives have been given to truckers to go out and get the business without enough coordination of such key elements as pricing.

Current plans are intended to remedy this situation. According to the transport master plan now being enacted, there should be a realignment of the transport split. At present, about 60 percent of goods are carried by truck, another 10 to 15 percent by rail and the rest by sea. The idea is to shift to a 50-30-20 split, if the necessary investment for infrastructure is forthcoming.

A start has been made on shipping. And the time lag involved has not been unusually excessive — at least not in getting the ideas onto the drawing board. Since 1979, the year before the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war, transport of transit goods into Turkish ports has increased eightfold, from 500,000 tons in that year to about 4 million tons last year.

Turkish truckers carry the goods on from the ports. A rail link exists with Iran, but the line to Iraq has to go through Syria, which makes it unusable for political reasons.

The increase in transport trade has strained Turkish port facilities, with 11 percent of the goods being landed at Mersin and Iskenderun alone. But it is a trade that Turkey wants to encourage. Earnings are difficult to estimate, according to officials, but each ton of goods landed is said to represent \$7 in income to the port and a further \$65

gross a ton to the trucker to transport from port to destination. As a result, plans are afoot to double the capacity of Turkish ports within the next five years.

Similarly, Turkey plans an increase in its merchant fleet. At present, the merchant marine, consisting of 1.4 million deadweight tons (DWT), carries only 33 percent of Turkish imports and 5 percent of Turkish exports. Current plans would create a much more modern fleet of about 7.4 million DWTs, carrying half of Turkey's trade and entering the cross-trading market by 1993.

It is in the trucking sector that complaints are loudest. More than 550 companies have entered the international trucking market in Turkey, many running the minimum 10 trucks necessary to qualify for government incentives, which mean a customs-free purchase price for the truck on easy credit terms. The companies then employ up to 400 owner-drivers on a franchise basis. Criticisms center on the lack of fixed pricing guidelines, which means that many truckers find it more lucrative to drive empty to Europe to pick up a load for the Middle East, because they cannot get a satisfactory price to compensate for the added time, trouble and cost of going loaded to Europe. In addition, a general lack of marketing coordination, which, together with government policies, has left the export of Turkish goods increasingly in the hands of a small number of agents who, it is said, exploit the truckers.

— GEORGE COATS

## Brussels Cautious on Return to Democracy

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — Only weeks after the election victory that brought Turgut Ozal and his Motherland Party to power in Turkey last November, Turkish diplomats in Brussels had begun making overtures aimed at the speedy restoration of good relations with the European Community.

To the chagrin — but probably not to the surprise — of the new government in Ankara, the Community has made it plain that there will be no sudden rapprochement. Turkey's return to democracy, the diplomats were informed, does not automatically guarantee a return to the political and economic relationship that existed with the EC until General Kenan Evren stepped in with the army in 1980.

Last year's general elections, together with the March 1984 local elections that confirmed Mr. Ozal's outright majority, are of course an extremely welcome development in European eyes. But the 10 EC member states have, nevertheless, made it plain that much still needs to be accomplished before the close links of Turkey's EC associate status can be forged anew.

For the crux of the EC-Turkish problem is that a wide political gap now separates Turkey's technical situation as an EC associate member of 21 years standing from its real position as an outcast from Europe. And in its future dealings with the EC, Turkey must retain the curious and paradoxical weapon of being able to threaten the embarrassment of the EC by lodging its formal application for full EC membership.

So far, therefore, the Community's response to the Ozal government's signals that it would welcome renewed political contacts, and reconsideration of the frozen 600 million European Currency Units (ECUs) in aid due Turkey since 1981, has been carefully vague. The message has been clear enough though, and it is that the Community still wants to see considerable progress on the human rights issue before it grants any important concessions of a political or economic nature.

The view from Brussels, EC officials say, tends to be that the Turkish general elections were "somewhat flawed," and that so far only a partial return to a free democracy has been achieved. The objections are that only three political parties were permitted to contest the election, while the military also clouded free debate before the polls

by maintaining a degree of press censorship. Turkey's critics do concede, however, that the generals did not interfere even when the least-favored party triumphed.

The EC's position is greatly complicated, meanwhile, by the fact that the member states hold widely differing views on Turkey. France, the Netherlands, Denmark and Greece form a group that for political and humanitarian reasons is still opposed to accelerating Turkey's return to the EC fold. Britain, followed at a slight distance by West Germany and Belgium, is foremost in urging the "geopolitical" case for supporting the Ozal government as a stable element in the NATO alliance and in a Middle East region being made more dangerously volatile than ever by the Iran-Iraq war.

The human rights issue is certain to receive a thorough airing when the European Parliament proceeds with its plan to hold a hearing on it in Strasbourg before midyear. The admission by the military regime of the previous use of torture — following Amnesty International's 1982 finding that 70 deaths could be traced to maltreatment and systematic torture — has gone some way toward reassuring world opinion that the regime had turned against the torturers. Yet, suspicions that maltreatment of detainees persists are not fully allayed, and 117 cases of alleged deaths by torture during 1980-1982 are still being investigated.

Today, Turkey is far from the low point reached in 1980, when only the accident of an interpreter's strike intervened to prevent Turkey from being expelled from the Council of Europe. As it is, the 1983 Turkish constitution's outlawing of the Communist Party and its concentration of tough executive powers in the presidency also continue to deny Mr. Ozal's government full democratic respectability. The complaint registered against Turkey before the European Commission of Human Rights by France, the Netherlands and Denmark is, meanwhile, still being pursued.

As the Ozal government wrestles with Turkey's intractable economic problems — high inflation and high unemployment — the EC is uncomfortably well aware that its own contribution must be in the areas of trade and aid.

Trade squabbles have been a source of constant irritation, with the EC's disapproval of the military overthrow in 1980 of the government of Suleyman Demirel adding spice to EC industries' recession-

backed complaints of unfair imports.

Recently, a team of negotiators from the European Commission began negotiations with the Turks on a new textile deal that would, unusually, set both price and quantity terms on Turkey's increasingly competitive exports to Europe. The hope was that Turkey's decision in January this year to reduce to just 5 percent the 15-percent steel surcharge it had illegally imposed on EC steel would also help the textile talks reach a positive outcome.

The unfreezing of the 600 million ECUs fourth financial protocol, however, continues to depend almost exclusively on a resolution of the human rights issue. First agreed in mid-1980, the protocol consists of soft loans that would have been in addition to the 825 million ECUs made available to Turkey since 1964. The protocols were a part of the association agreement reached by Turkey hard on the heels of Greece's associate membership of the EC.

Under the Ankara agreement full freedom of movement was to be granted to Turkish workers by 1986. There now seems increasingly little likelihood that the Bonn government could agree to grant such access and risk seeing the 1.7 million Turkish workers now in Germany swelled by others at a time of mounting domestic unemployment.

The extremes and intricacies of Turkish politics are not closely followed in Brussels, where the enlargement of the EC to include Spain and Portugal is now a major preoccupation. The European Commission's own perception, though, is that Mr. Ozal does not himself yearn to see Turkey become the 13th member of the Community, and that Mr. Ozal's own lukewarm attitude to the EC is itself a reflection of Turkey's growing cultural and politico-economic attraction toward the Middle East. That does not mean that a Turkish application for full EC membership can be ruled out. For it remains Ankara's only trump card in its dealings with Europe that an associate member's application for formal accession negotiations would be very hard to refuse.

Turkey is well aware of that, and it has made a number of teasing references to a membership application. EC officials do not disguise their view that such a move would "put us in a difficult position," and they refer to it as Turkey's ticking time bomb. The more realistic view, perhaps, is that such a weapon remains powerful so long as it is unused.

New Party Structure Shaken  
By Vote in Local Elections

(Continued From Page 7)

reincarnations of the banned parties. As a result, only three parties were allowed to participate in the general elections.

Continuity with the military regime was offered by the National Democracy Party, led by retired General Turgut Sunalp. The success of the military regime leader, Kenan Evren, in an earlier referendum-cum-presidential election, gave an image of potency to what by polling day was known as a party of grand old men.

An alternative was offered by the left-center Populist Party of Necdet Calp, who had retired from his post as an undersecretary to the military-backed prime minister to form the party.

Mr. Ozal's Motherland Party was allowed to take part because initially he was considered to be no threat. However, after an election campaign during which Mr. Ozal showed a remarkable flair for public relations and managed to turn his distance from the generals into an asset, President Evren intervened against him on the eve of the election.

In so far as it was meant to ensure that Mr. Ozal did not emerge from the polling basking in the balance and thereby usher in another important coalition, President Evren's intervention was a success; Mr. Ozal emerged with a landslide victory.

It was not to be the last time President Evren underestimated Mr. Ozal. Over the thinly veiled opposition of the president, Mr. Ozal managed to get his own candidate elected president of the assembly, a post that carries with it the right to exercise the head of state's prerogatives in his absence. Mr. Ozal was subsequently able to overcome President Evren's veto on a bill proposing early local elections with the participation of all legally recognized parties, including three banned in November. The result was an endorsement of Mr. Ozal's November victory, but neither of the other two parties represented in parliament managed

to break the 10 percent threshold, which in a general election would have prevented their parliamentary representation. But two of the parties participating in elections for the first did gain more than 10 percent, with the Social Democrats (SODEP) of Erdal Inonu gaining 23.4 percent and the True Path Party of Yildirim Avcı receiving 13.3 percent of the vote.

The smooth running of Turkey's parliamentary democracy is therefore open to doubt.

But Mr. Ozal's record so far suggests that he is a political survivor, a gambler and, most important, lucky. A candidate for the Islamic Fundamentalists in 1977, he was defeated, ensuring that he did not join his former colleagues behind bars after the 1980 coup. As Mr. Demirel's economic adviser, he managed to make the transition to becoming the general's economic czar. And he resigned from that job in time to avoid being tainted by a banking collapse.

Since forming his government in December he has moved with rapidity to put his free-market monetarist policies into effect. But should his program fail, there is little in the way of a political safety net. All Turkey's new parties are, by definition, made up of new and inexperienced men. And the two main opposition parties are not even represented in parliament.

But if Mr. Ozal's luck holds, the shape of a stable political structure is certainly there. The Motherland Party, if successful, should be able to encroach on the preserves of the traditional right, represented by the True Path Party, which made clear during the local elections that it considered itself the heir of the banned Justice Party. It appears only a matter of time before SODEP absorbs the Populists to gain at least a toe in the parliamentary door. However, for this "best case" scenario to have time to unfold, Mr. Ozal's policies must begin to show results, and the opposition parties must come up with more convincing policies than their March campaign attacks.

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## The View From Ankara

By Giles Merritt

ANKARA — In the 1970s, with Europe and Turkey suffering from recession, Turkey's relations with the European Community visibly worsened. Turkish workers were no longer viewed as a welcome addition to the German labor pool but as a social problem. Turkey, meanwhile, was angered by the series of trade agreements the Community negotiated throughout the Mediterranean; Ankara felt that they diluted its special status as an associate and the benefits that the relationship was supposed to generate.

The military takeover in Turkey added to the problems. The association agreement rested not only on financial and tariff-cutting timetables but also on an institutional basis that presupposed Turkey would remain a parliamentary democracy.

The closing of the parliament by the military government and the subsequent dissolution of political parties led to the freezing of the agreements. In addition, the EC's parliamentary arm has repeatedly protested the military regime's human rights record following reports of torture of prisoners and of widespread political detention.

With the formation of the Ozal government, both sides now have the chance to reassess the troubled relationship. Already the dialogue with Brussels has resumed — notably on the possibilities of unfreezing the blocked fourth financial protocol, which earmarked 600 million European currency units (ECUs) for development of the energy, infrastructure, construction and tourism sectors.

The West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, has been in Turkey to discuss the question of the freedom of movement of Turkish workers. Under an agreement in 1976, the EC is committed to an improvement in Turkish migrant workers' conditions, and a third stage of this agreement is to be finalized in 1986.

Although the Turks insist that this sensitive issue is not a bilateral one with Germany but one with the Community as a whole, West Germany, which has 1.5 million Turkish workers, will bear the brunt of any arrangements. Conventional wisdom in Ankara is that Turkey will not press its case too hard but that whatever concessions are given by Ankara will be costly to Bonn.

Turkey has also been angered by quotas on textiles. Although a new agreement has been signed, the existence of the quota system rankles.

But here again there appears to be room for maneuver.

The signals that Mr. Ozal has been sending to Brussels since he formed his government indicate that what he wants is a chance to develop some distance from the previous regime. Following the local elections in March, which were interpreted by European diplomats in Ankara as a success for him, he will probably get this.

The release of the money under the fourth financial protocol, therefore, would have a political rather than an economic importance for Mr. Ozal.

The human rights issue remains. In the local elections, Mr. Ozal steered clear of the problem of amnesty for detainees. The Social Democratic Party (SODEP) called for a partial amnesty, and ascribes its own failure to win its target in the vote to the electorate's fear of renewed violence. Mr. Ozal is believed to be clearing the way to ward a partial release that would attempt to keep known killers behind bars. He has also indicated privately that he wants to see trials of those detained without hearing speeded up.

Another key question — should the human rights and other issue be resolved — is that of Turkey's intentions toward the Community.

During the November election campaign, the National Democracy Party (NDP) proposed an early application for full membership. Mr. Ozal by contrast is thought to be a lukewarm European, his Islamic background pulling him more in the direction of a development of Middle Eastern links. But the long term logic is for eventual EC accession. Last year the EC took 36 percent of Turkey's export and provided 28 percent of its imports.

Mr. Ozal's primary target is seen as putting Turkey's house in order. He has indicated that an application is out of the question until this is done, if only because Turkey could not shoulder its responsibilities. European observers in Ankara point out with some relief that this puts off the question for the next five years, the life of the present parliament.

And beyond that? A recent state planning organization report salutes, with the enlargement of the Community to include Greece and the impending accession of Spain and Portugal, Turkey cannot afford to be excluded.

— GEORGE COATS

## Facts about Akbank

Balance sheet as at 1.1.1984	
ASSETS	
Cash and due from banks	385,963,145
Reserve requirements	242,014,869
Treasury Bonds	87,253,000
Loans	691,448,527
Participations	62,097,770
Bank premises and equipment	57,913,238
Other assets	217,686,511
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,744,286,860</b>
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	1,318,097,909
Central Bank	5,807,943
Other liabilities	286,682,071
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,610,587,923</b>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Capital	89,285,572
Reserves	124,770,365
<b>Total stockholders' equity</b>	<b>133,995,937</b>
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>1,744,286,860</b>
<b>PROFIT FOR 1983 (after taxes) \$28,285,348</b>	

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## TURKEY

## A Decade of Discord Over Cyprus Brings Damage to NATO's Southeastern Flank

ANKARA — In the summer of 1974, Turkish troops occupied Northern Cyprus in response to a coup against the Cypriot president, Archbishop Makarios, by the military dictatorship in Athens.

The immediate result of the Turkish invasion was the fall of the Athens junta and the restoration of democracy in Greece. The longer-term result has been to throw the Cyprus problem into an apparently intractable downward spiral and to sow seeds of bitterness between Athens and Ankara that have contributed to the deterioration of NATO's southeastern flank.

Obviously, Turkey's intervention was prompted by Ankara's status as a guarantor power together with Athens and London under the agreements that granted Cyprus independence from Britain in 1960.

Turkey went through all the prescribed moves, consulting with the British — the Greek military government at the time refusing to participate — and in the process leaving London with the impression that there would be no unilateral Turkish intervention, before the troops went in.

It is clear now that Turkey did not intervene to restore the pre-coup situation in Cyprus but rather moved against what it felt to be a more fundamental breach of the 1960 agreements that had occurred a decade earlier.

In 1963, Archbishop Makarios attempted to change what he claimed was an unworkable constitution in the face of what he alleged was Turkish bloodshed during Christmas 1963 and the withdrawal of the Turkish Cypriot community into what they considered to be beleaguered ghettos.

A Turkish military intervention in 1964 was prevented by President Lyndon Johnson's threat to remove NATO's protective umbrella from Turkey should its actions result in a Soviet intervention, but from then on Turkey posted only charges d'affaires in Nicosia who did not have to present credentials, signaling they no longer considered President Makarios the legitimate president of the island.

In 1974, Ankara saw its opportunity to intervene again, and after having established a bridgehead that caused the collapse of the Greek dictatorship, it engaged in talks with

representatives of Britain and Greece. These later were expanded to include representatives of the two Cypriot communities.

When the talks failed to come up with a solution acceptable to Ankara, the Turks enlarged their occupation zone to include the northern 38 percent of the island, expelling the Greek Cypriot inhabitants and collecting the scattered communities of Turkish Cypriots in the process.

And it is along the line where the Turks halted their first advance, a decade ago, now fortified by military strong points, bitterness and suspicion, that the island remains divided.

During the last 10 years, attempts have been made to resolve the Cyprus crisis through intercommunal talks first opened after the 1963 emergency. But even the most charitable observer will admit that the talks have achieved little. Basic agreement has been reached that a future Cyprus will be a bizonal federation.

What remains to be agreed upon is the territorial area of each zone, the powers of the central and regional administrations, and such ex-

ploring questions as the freedom of movement of people within the island, especially displaced Greek Cypriots, and future security arrangements.

In part, the lack of results is due to differing perceptions of the people involved in the talks, which leaves both sides talking at cross purposes. For the Turkish side — Ankara and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Rauf Denktaş — the people across the table are not the Cypriot government but the representatives of the Greek Cypriot community. And it is in pursuit of what they claim to consider parity that Ankara has both acquiesced in last November's Turkish Cypriot unilateral declaration of independence and more recently exchanged ambassadors with the self-proclaimed state.

The Cypriot government, with the backing of Athens, has responded periodically to what it sees as Turkish transgression supported by overwhelming Turkish force on the island in the only way it sees open, by appealing to international organizations, notably the United Nations. This in turn is viewed by the Turkish side as an unwarranted provocation.

Whether there is any way out of this impasse, at least in the foreseeable future, is doubtful. Ankara sticks to its belief that in 1960 Britain handed over sovereignty to two communities, but that by their actions in 1963 the Greek Cypriots usurped the powers of the state. Turkey, therefore, claims that after 1963 there was no legitimate authority to run the state, and so the Turkish Cypriots with their unilateral declaration of independence were seceding from nothing. As President Evren insisted in a recent interview in *Newsweek* magazine: "While declaring independence the Turkish Cypriot people did not close the door to a federal solution. They stated explicitly that they were ready to unite the island under one federal roof. The principal aim of the declaration of independence is not secession but to establish a status of equality that would make negotiations on an equal footing possible."

Turkey is alone in this reading of the situation, however. And the results of the unilateral declaration of independence have been to torpedo whatever prospects the ongoing initiative of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar

— no novice to the Cyprus situation — may have had. At the time it was made, Ankara insisted that it had no prior notice of Mr. Denktaş's declaration of independence, but was forced to fall into line subsequently. This argument was disputed by the Greek and Cypriot governments, who said that Mr. Denktaş has been far too dependent in the past on Ankara to make such a decision alone.

But in fact Mr. Denktaş has shown a singular ability to play upon the varying trends in Ankara to his own advantage. The timing of his move, while Turkey was making the transition from military to civilian rule, may therefore be revealing.

There can be no doubt that any Cyprus solution would mean a diminution of Mr. Denktaş's position, reducing the area of his authority to something closer to his community's 18 percent of the island's population. And his reluctance to respond to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's latest proposals strengthens the belief that, in Mr. Denktaş, Ankara has more than the pliable satellite of the Greek perceptions.

— GEORGE COATS

## Decaying Istanbul Remains Turkey's Window on the World

ISTANBUL — In 1923, Kemal Ataturk formally transferred the capital of his soon-to-be-declared Turkish republic from Constantinople, as Istanbul was known then, to Ankara. He intended to pull Turkey away from its imperial Ottoman past into what he hoped would be its homogeneous Turkish future.

But Ankara has retained the character of a provincial Anatolian town despite the presence of embassies and ministries and its six decades as the nation's capital. Istanbul remains not only Turkey's financial and business center but also its window on the world. It was to Istanbul that Ataturk returned to spend his last years.

Although the millennia-old city survived the move with its charm intact, its demolition may account for the neglect which over the last generation has seen it nearly succumb to the twin attacks of internal migration and Turkey's chronic lack of financial resources.

Nobody knows how many people live in the city's immediate area but the official figure of 5 million appears to be low. Settlers have sprung up for miles along approach roads and along the Bosphorus shore under the pressure of internal migration from the east of Turkey to the west and from the countryside to the towns. Istanbul is now ringed by a *gecekondu*, the slums of literally up-in-a-night dwellings, which give them their name, whose owners have only recently been given the right to legally register. But while the figures may be in dispute, the effect of the population explosion is very evident in a city that 25 years ago had a population of 700,000 and whose municipal boundaries have not been revised since the 1930s.

The monuments that Byzantine emperors and Ottoman sultans lavished on the city are overshadowed by concrete office or apartment blocks and mixed with dirt. Around them decaying smaller houses appear to be supported by thick clusters of electric cable. The tanneries gathered around the still formidable looking city walls add their own apocalyptic contribution to the city's atmosphere of decay.

Along the Golden Horn, where once Venetian and Genoese traders had their fabulously rich emporiums, small boats containing large piles of rags and other



John Gopson/Herald

fried fish to passers-by. But even in the sunset, which daily restores a haunting grace to the minaret-punctured skyline, the Golden Horn is no longer golden and, like the Sea of Marmara and the Bosphorus, it is rapidly being poisoned by industrial pollution.

If you are in a hurry in Istanbul, runs the old joke, walk. Traveling in a vehicle is a leisure occupation. The problem is, of course, that not enough people take the advice. During the rush hours, about one million people flock into Istanbul from the surrounding areas, jamming the only road link between its European and Asian sectors, the Bosphorus Bridge, for more than four kilometers (2.48 miles), usually on the Asian side in the morning and the European in the evening.

The city's newly elected mayor, Bedrettin Dalan, is an electrical engineer by profession and although he is one of the original 37 founding members of the Motherland Party he is a political unknown.

Sitting in his temporary office in the party's Istanbul headquarters, he conceded that no other major city presented the range of problems that confront Istanbul. Furthermore, Istanbul needs at least 100 billion liras annually to tackle immediate problems, but has been existing instead on 36 billion liras, with a deficit of 14 billion liras made up by the central government. Nevertheless, Mr. Dalan exudes confidence about solving the city's problems.

"There are two key factors to solving the problems," he said. "The human factor and management. Private enterprise, not bureaucracy, will play the key role and we will not work fast. The brain has the ability to find finance but money cannot find a positive brain."

The money will come from domestic and foreign credit, from the privatization of the Bosphorus Bridge and, he stressed, from the private sector.

"The population will use its own economic power as investment," he said. "As it is the custom in the villages for the people to build their own mosque so we can come together to create the necessary infrastructure."

Thousands of kilometers of road are in desperate need of repair in the city, the mayor said, and the provision of such basic utilities as satisfactory and adequate water, electricity, transport and public health have all proved beyond the means of the municipality. Mr. Dalan said that, in addition to these problems, Istanbul's citizens have less than one-tenth the green space that the citizens of other European cities do.

He referred repeatedly to the Istanbul master plan, which, if it gets off the drawing board, will be the first to be enacted since Constantine the Great mapped out his "second Rome" around the already ancient walls of Byzantium. Mr. Dalan aims to get his plan into operation in a year. "This is not only a matter for the authorities," he said. "Under certain controls the private sector will play its role. The main point is that

planning should be ahead of the city's growth, which is now under control."

Water and sewage are primary areas, he said, and after that come roads and giving people the right to repair and maintain the hundreds of intricately carved but dilapidated wooden and other houses from the Ottoman period. They were misguidedly overprotected, Mr. Dalan said, with preservation orders that not only prevented them from being torn down but that "forbade owners to even bang a nail in a wall."

These houses, he added, have been left in an uneconomical situation. "No one has the resources to merely protect them as a historical showroom," he said. "They must be modernized without changing their main structure and made to harmonize with the society around them, such as pubs, casinos, gift shops. Restoration alone leaves them arid."

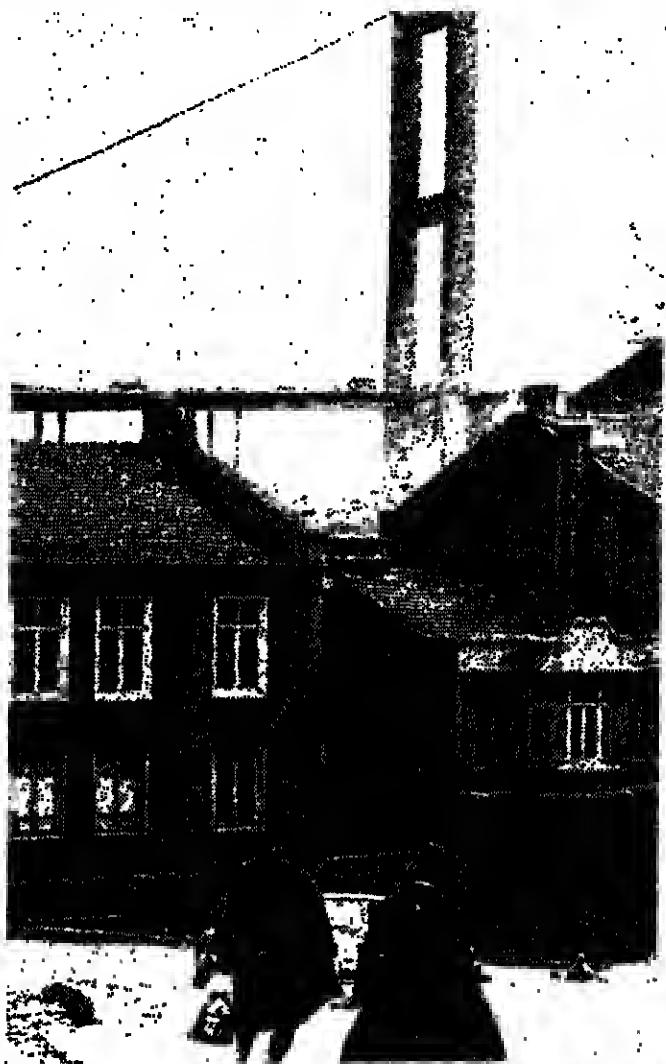
An example of what can be done is given by Celik Gulersey, the director of the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey, who has used some of the club's funds to conduct what amounts to a one-man crusade to rescue what can still be salvaged of Istanbul's past. Sitting outside a restored house in Yildiz Park, one of his projects up the Bosphorus from the city, he lamented the passing of the Istanbul of his youth.

"It was a city of gaily painted two-story buildings," he recalled. "A city of color and flowers with tyndrilled buildings and street furniture, fountains, lamps, fishermen's boats. A city of proportion and harmony with its silhouette dominated by its monument-crowned seven hills."

That Istanbul is lost, he conceded ruefully, but he insisted that it was not too late to save the Bosphorus and some areas of the city at the tip of Europe. His projects include a small hotel in a renovated street in the city and a chain of parks along the Bosphorus, where the old houses are rescued.

"We are pressing for a special law that has been accepted by the presidency council," he said, "which will give legal protection, expropriate land and control sales, and give functions to historical buildings, replant forests and create gardens on empty spaces and, over, say, a 20-year period, relocate industry."

— GEORGE COATS



The Bosphorus bridge

John Gopson/Herald

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## TURKEY

### Agribusiness Development Receives Top Priority

By Mustafa R. Gursel

LONDON — Turkey, already one of fewer than 10 countries in the world that are self-sufficient food producers, has been compelled to give top priority to agricultural development and agribusiness.

After the Soviet Union and France, Turkey has the largest acreage of arable land — more than 28 million hectares (69 million acres) — in Europe. With vast, though underused, water resources, rich soil and diverse climate, Turkey has remarkable potential for agriculture.

But Turkey's population, which already is approaching 50 million and growing at a rate of about 2.5 percent a year, is expected to reach 70 million by the last decade of the century.

If productivity levels are not substantially increased, experts fear, exports of certain basic products will decrease while imports of others might be necessary. This concern, along with the attractiveness of foreign-exchange earnings from exports, is the main reason behind the new emphasis given to the agricultural sector.

The variety of Turkey's agricultural products ranges from tea and rice in the north to bananas and dates in the south. Principal exports include wheat, tobacco, figs, raisins, grapes, citrus fruit, sugar beets, barley, rye and hazelnuts. Turkey, with 70 percent of the world's total output, is the single largest supplier of hazelnuts, an important raw material in the chocolate industry.

Agricultural exports, which brought in about \$350 million in the 1960s, now bring in more than \$3 billion. However, experts agree universally that both output and export levels are far below Turkey's potential.

Although more than 60 percent of the active work force is engaged in agricultural and related activities, the share of the agricultural sector of the gross national product is about 22 percent. Except for three — cotton, tomatoes and sugar beets — productivity levels for agricultural products are below European Community levels.

One of the major obstacles to agricultural development is the extreme unevenness of the distribution of arable land between farmer households. Small enterprises of 1 to 5 hectares make up 70 percent of the arable land. In

comparison, the average size of agricultural enterprises in EC countries is more than 17 hectares. Smallness of the farms makes use of technology and maintenance of technical services difficult.

Another obstacle to increased productivity is the treatment of fallow lands. It is estimated that each year more than 8 million hectares of arable land are left fallow, an area roughly equal to Austria and the Netherlands put together. No other agricultural country in the world leaves so much land fallow. The government hopes to encourage cultivation of up to 30 percent of these lands by the next decade.

More than 90 percent of the arable lands receive insufficient rainfall. This accounts for fluctuations in the agricultural growth rate from year to year. There was a growth of 1.7 percent in 1980, 0.1 percent in 1981 and 2.3 percent in 1983.

Irrigation so far has been inadequate. A gigantic project involving multiple dams — the Southeast Anatolia Development — has been slowed by financing. The project calls for construction of five dams on the Euphrates and two on the Tigris, and a tunnel, the Urfa Tunnel, which will carry the water behind the dams to the Harran plains. The Keban dam, on the Euphrates, was completed in 1981. The second dam on the Euphrates, Karakaya, and the Urfa Tunnel have been under construction since 1976 and 1977 respectively.

When completed, the dams will produce about 30 billion kilowatt hours of electric power and increase the level of agricultural production in the area up to sevenfold or eightfold.

Construction began last year on the Atatürk Dam, which, when completed in 1994, will rise 180 meters, create a lake of 817 square kilometers and hold back more than 50 billion cubic meters of the Euphrates. Construction will involve 33 million cubic meters of excavation and 85 cubic meters of rockfill. More than 2.5 million cubic meters of concrete will be used.

It is the largest single investment project in the country, and costs are estimated at \$4.5 billion.

Turkey's southern neighbors Iraq and Syria, who also rely heavily on the waters of the Euphrates, objected strongly to the project. The international furor has been blamed for making foreign credits for the project almost unobtainable. Nevertheless, Turkey is going ahead with the project.

The construction contract was won by a consortium of three Turkish companies: Palet İnşaat, Seri İnşaat and Enerji-Su. And recently, European credits totaling about \$460 million were provided to finance the supply of turbines, electrical equipment and generators. The agreement was signed on March 16 in Zurich and the equipment will be delivered by a consortium led by Switzerland's Escher Wyss.

Turkey also has favorable conditions for cattle breeding and animal husbandry. Stock farming is regarded as one of Turkey's potentially richest resources and is utilized at only about 15 percent of capacity. The country has an estimated herd of more than 30 million sheep, 16 million cattle and 15 million goats. However, productivity levels in stock farming are also extremely low. The yearly amount of production per 100 hectares of meadows is 49 tons of milk and 3.2 tons of meat. This again compares with EC averages of 550 tons and 29.1 tons respectively. Experts estimate that to feed its livestock adequately Turkey must double fodder production.

Both domestic and foreign investment are expected to go up in the next few years in the agricultural sector. Turgut Özal's government is continuing to pass regulations aimed at attracting foreign investments.

Until recently there had not been any substantial foreign participation in Turkish agriculture. In 1982, out of the total of 170 foreign firms involved in Turkey, only three were engaged directly in agriculture and 15 in food and beverages. However, as a result of the new incentives and the package deal to be signed with the United States for the financing of the F-16 planes to be sold to Turkey, U.S. companies in particular are now said to be seriously considering participating in the marketing of Turkish agricultural projects.

### The Energy Deficit: Can Nuclear Power Help?

LONDON — The hope of every Turkish government during the last decade has been a miracle in energy.

If demand continues to increase at the present rate, Turkey will need to produce at least 160 billion kilowatt hours a year by the end of the century.

In 1983, total production was 29 billion kwh. As a result, the government is introducing new incentives to attract foreign investment in petroleum development. Many experts believe, however, that Turkey must ultimately look to nuclear power. Annual energy production in 1953 stood at about 1.2 billion kwh. Total production in 1984 is expected to rise to about 34 billion kwh. The per-capita power consumption was 612 kwh in 1982, compared with 6,700 kwh in developed countries. The lowest consumption level in Europe — in Portugal — is around 1,600 kwh. Worldwide, the average is 1,900 kwh.

Turkey imports about 1.8 billion kwh of electrical energy from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. About 53 percent of this energy is hydroelectric and the rest thermal (fuel oil 20 percent, lignite and coal 27 percent).

Industrial development is behind the growing demand for energy. About 74 percent of the total energy supply is consumed by industries, and insufficient supplies are blamed for below-capacity industrial output.

Turkey, which imports all but about 12 percent of the crude oil it consumes, was hit hard by the oil price increases of the mid-1970s. In 1980, Turkey's total export earnings were not enough to pay the oil bill.

Turkey's total oil imports increased from 8 billion tons in 1973 to around 15 billion tons in 1982. Because of the price increases, while the quantity almost doubled, the share of oil imports in total imports rose from 10 percent to 42 percent. In 1982, oil imports cost \$4.1 billion.

Although Turkey's neighbors have rich oil fields, Turkey's known oil reserves are limited. Production of crude oil started in 1955 with an output of 178,000 tons. Output reached a peak of 3.5 million tons in 1970 but has remained steady at around 2 million tons for the last few years.

Financial constraints have limited exploration. Turkey has drilled

fewer than 2,000 wells during the last two decades while Romania drills more than 1,000 wells a year.

The State Planning Organization predicts that production of crude oil might rise to 6 million tons a year by the end of the century. However, the general director of the state-owned Turkish Petroleum Corporation, İsmail Kafescioğlu, warns that unless new oil wells are put into operation there is a danger that the country might not produce oil at all in five years.

The government of Turgut Özal is introducing measures to attract foreign investments. The new petroleum act that was passed in March 1983 by the then ruling military government made oil exploration and operations more attractive to prospectors. Foreign investors now are entitled to export 35 percent of their onshore and 45 percent of their offshore output.

Foreign firms no longer have to pay customs duties for machinery brought into the country for exploration. Processing of applications for permits to engage in recovery projects has been streamlined to take no longer than 60 days.

Shell, which has been in Turkey for 60 years, remains the main foreign firm. But according to reports in Ankara, Exxon and Dresser have applied to engage in explorations. U.S., Canadian, Swedish and Scottish firms are already searching for oil in Turkish coastal waters.

Turkish oil refineries have an an-

nal capacity of 23 million tons, which is expected to increase to about 30 million tons by the end of the 1980s. The refinery throughput was 13.5 million tons in 1981 and reached 16.5 million tons in 1982. The Iraqi pipeline is being expanded from 35 million tons a year to 50 million tons a year.

Turkey has an estimated hydro-power potential of more than 100 billion kwh. Only about 11 percent of this potential is being used. The hydro-power plants that are under construction will produce about 23 billion kwh when completed. It is also predicted that the Atatürk Dam will add nearly 9 billion kwh to the total production when completed in 1994. However, total demand will reach 160 billion kwh by then and as the director of state water works, Sabahattin Sayın, puts it, "... We have to build an Atatürk Dam each year to meet that demand."

Coal and lignite reserves are estimated at 1 billion and 6 billion tons respectively. Coal production has remained steady at about 4.3 million tons a year while lignite production went up to 17 million tons by 1983. This production is currently 8 million tons short of the domestic demand and it is anticipated that the shortage will go up to 32 million tons a year by 1995.

As a result, experts in Ankara believe that if the needs of the 1990s are to be met, the construction of nuclear power plants is in-

evitable. Kamil Toktas, the general director of the state electric energy concern, believes that Turkey should aim at a distribution of 40 percent, 40 percent and 20 percent between hydropower, thermal and nuclear sources.

At present, Turkey has a 5-megawatt research reactor in the vicinity of Istanbul and a 250-kilowatt training reactor at the Istanbul Technical University. During the 1970s the country started preliminary work to get a nuclear power program under way. Actually, an agreement was reached with Asea Atom of Sweden to build a 600-megawatt plant at Akkuyu in the late 1970s. However, both political and financial obstacles led to a breakdown of the agreement.

Now, with stable internal political conditions and a better rating in international financial circles, Turkey is revitalizing nuclear projects. Six firms from five Western countries are currently in the bidding for the Akkuyu project, which is estimated to cost between \$1 billion and \$1.4 billion. Atomic Energy of Canada, Kraftwerk Union of West Germany and General Electric of the United States are still interested in the project. According to financial circles, each one of these companies has come up with export credit offers of \$500 million to \$850 million. Political circles in Ankara say the decision might be made sooner than expected.

— MUSTAFA R. GURSEL

### Reforms Are Said to Strengthen Banking Sector

ISTANBUL — In 1980, when the government freed interest rates, a storm occurred in the hitherto placid and highly profitable waters of Turkish banking.

Several banks, including Hisarbank, Otlabank and Istanbul Bank, sank. Others, like Yapi Kredi, rocked violently. A few, like Akbank, sailed forth on an even keel. And, almost without an exception, the foreign banks, most prominent Citibank and American Express, prospered. The storm has somewhat abated but continues, and many observers agree that it has done the sector good. The government legislated new reform measures and many banks put into effect measures to streamline and rationalize their operations.

In July last year the banking reform act came into force. In its key features the act raised the minimum capital requirement for banks from 25 million Turkish liras to 4 billion. Loans were restricted to a maximum of 10 percent of total capital. In the case of loans to companies affiliated to a bank the limit was set at three times the bank's capital. A deposit insurance pro-

gram was created. The central bank's lax supervision of the banking methods was strengthened by increasing penalties for noncompliance with regulations.

The new government is committed to establishing a money market and encouraging the development of an active interbank market. In order to achieve these goals, the financial transactions tax on bank intermediation was reduced (it will probably be lifted eventually) and preferential interest rates for exporters were reduced (these are to be abolished altogether).

Banks dominate the financial system in Turkey. Financial assets held by the public in the form of debentures, equities, insurance policies and the like are extremely small. The role of nonbank institutions is also small. There is no stock market to speak of. Another characteristic of the Turkish system is the extent to which the government intervenes in banking. According to one Turkish banker, 75 percent of all credit extended by the banking sector has either been made at the instruction of the state or at interest rates dictated by it.

After interest rates were freed in December 1980, the cost of bank deposits and lending skyrocketed. This happened when the economy was experiencing a drop in domestic demand and a squeeze on the creation of domestic credit. The decrease in profitability in the private sector was soon followed by serious liquidity problems.

These developments put Turkish banks under great strain, because many companies started experiencing difficulty in servicing their debts. The ratio of nonperforming loans grew and now constitutes the sector's biggest headache.

"If they have their loan quality under control they are O.K.," said an American banker, referring to this problem. "Otherwise they are in trouble."

It is difficult, not to say impossible, to assess the ratio of bad debts for each individual bank or for the sector as a whole. Among Turkish banks only one, İnterbank, has its accounts audited externally. The rest do their own auditing, for which there are no strict rules.

Since 1980, when the government's export drive was launched,

the financing of Turkey's foreign trade has been active and profitable. The central bank has given commercial banks greater latitude in trade financing and the government is encouraging both banks and exporters to secure pre-export financing from foreign sources rather than relying on Turkish lira loans. The emphasis on pre-export financing is expected to be increased. Also, the lifting of many restrictions on holding of foreign currency has set at least a foundation for a foreign exchange market.

It is the profitability of financing Turkey's foreign trade that has led a number of foreign banks to open branches in Turkey. Citibank and American Express set up branches after the government opened the doors to foreign banks in 1980. Chase Manhattan and the First National Bank of Boston have received permission to open an office in Istanbul. In the course of this year, some observers say, before the end of the decade Turkey will probably have as many foreign banks as did Beirut in heyday.

— METIN MUNI

### A Concerted Effort to Build Up Tourism Industry

ISTANBUL — This year Spain, with a population of 35 million, is waiting for 45 million tourists. Turkey, with a population approaching 50 million, is hoping for 1.5 million.

Yet the country's 6,000 kilometers (3,700 miles) of coastline are washed by the Mediterranean, Aegean and Black seas and are dotted with such resorts as Marmaris and Bodrum or miles of empty beaches, which other Mediterranean countries promise but rarely provide.

For contrast there are winter sports around Bursa or mountain climbing in Anatolia. And throughout the country there are the remains of the civilizations that have succeeded each other since the dawn of history — everything a tourist industry needs, except tourists.

This is not by design. And the situation may be about to change, not only because Turkey is beginning to appreciate as never before the necessity of tourism receipts but because of the political spinoff a tourist industry could bring.

As one hotelier said, "We get tourists here, people who have found Turkey and have come here but who are surprised to find that we use the Latin alphabet. They know nothing about us."

The development of a tourist industry could bring an end to what Turks feel is the country's isolation, its bad image from the Crusades, and its association, for Europeans, with the mysterious.

The present minister of tourism and culture, Mukerrem Tascioglu, believes that a change is near.

"In the past, the problem has been one of the availability of beds," he said. "But in recent years there has been progress, and in the Mediterranean region, infrastructural improvements have been made. And we expect the private sector, both foreign and domestic, to take advantage of this."

"Last year, in the peak months of June to August, we had some 60,000 tourist licensed beds. This year we will add a further 7,000 or

8,000. And I expect that in 1985 we will reach a total of 20,000."

He added that his ministry is now preparing recommendations for infrastructural investment on the Çeşme to Işkenderun coast, 400 kilometers of tourist development.

"We are now at the stage of estimating what span of time will be necessary for the project to come to fruition, what results it can be expected to yield and whether we can get foreign credits," Mr. Tascioglu said.

Prime Minister Turgut Özal's new measures on investment should be of some assistance. In the past potential investors have been put off by a number of problems, not least the red tape involved in any enterprise in Turkey. In addition there was political instability and the lack of basic hygiene in the more remote areas.

Profitability had been restricted. But Mr. Özal has broken with Turkish tradition by opening the Turkish service and trading sector to foreign investors. They can now

buy and sell property, engage construction and open supermar-kets. The creation of new financial corporations will channel domestic and foreign assets into Turkish economic development.

The pattern for tourism development is that the government create the infrastructure, including roads, and the entrepreneurs, taking advantage of tax and customs breaks, place their enterprises on it.

Mr. Tascioglu said that his ministry's budget is 1 percent of the total state budget of 3 trillion liras.

Yelman Erman, the director general of information and promotion at the ministry, said that the current promotion effort is going in four main areas: Istanbul, the Aegean Coast, the Mediterranean and Cappadocia. "But the attraction is infinite," he said. "As well as beaches, there are Turkish writing, the cultural heritage of civilizations, and even the villas are exotic."

— GEORGE COA



WALL STREET WATCH

'Torpedo Stocks' Can Sink High-Expectation Portfolios

By EDWARD ROHRBACH  
International Herald Tribune

Investors are cruising for big losses on Wall Street if projected company earnings are all that they look for in deciding on what stocks to buy. That is the conclusion of a study by Kidder Peabody that warns of "torpedo stocks."

"Stocks tend to become torpedoes when very high earnings expectations are not realized," said Robert L. Hagin, who directs the firm's quantitative-analysis group. "If it happens, the sharp decline in that stock's price can blow a hole in your portfolio."

Moreover, the higher the forecast has been of a company's profit momentum, the more severe the "disappointment reaction" will be to any shortfall, he noted.

The problem, as uncovered by the Kidder Peabody study, is that about a third of year-ahead earnings forecasts made by stock analysts become victims of a changing business environment and turn out to be wrong, requiring significant revisions as the year unfolds.

About half are "good" surprises, with estimates on profitability raised. But for the rest—or about one in six stocks—the news turns out to be unfavorable and, as Mr. Hagin puts it, "that torpedo stock can sink your portfolio."

There is even bad news in the "good" news. It was shown that over the two years of the study, which was begun in late 1981, "pleasant earnings surprises did not trigger significantly superior market-relative performance," he said, "and in fact were looked upon by the marketplace with considerable skepticism."

Asked how investors can benefit from this study, Mr. Hagin replied that first it shows that they can find relative protection by owning a "low-expectations portfolio"—one containing stocks with low price/earnings ratios.

"Investors using growth as their only yardstick will do poorly," he declared. "Stocks must be looked at in a valuation framework, not just how good growth prospects appear. When price consideration is added to the decision process it creates a powerful investment tool."

Mr. Hagin noted a further complication. The Wall Street advance that began 20 months ago is now full into the "earnings-led" phase in which the profit picture for individual stocks is all important, unlike the earlier stage of the bull market that was driven without much discrimination by so-called P/E expansion. In the present environment, stocks are much more vulnerable to the impact of earnings disappointments.

Richard Schmalzer, chairman of Kidder Peabody's stock-selection committee, underscored that point in observing that on stock markets other than Wall Street, "where the underlying national economy has matured less than in the U.S., there remains less danger of stocks being torpedoed."

Nevertheless, Kidder Peabody abandoned its bearish posture toward Wall Street last month and is now "neutral."

"We're no longer sellers of equities unless there is a fundamental change in the story of a stock," he said.

The first reason he cited for the reappraisal is, "We feel fairly confident the Fed won't either overstimulate or start a recession." Second, the firm envisions some "concrete and constructive" proposals for cutting government spending and the deficit to come out of this summer's political conventions. Also, "emerging signs of an economic slowdown to trim private-sector credit demands" have been detected.

Mr. Schmalzer said the firm does not expect interest rates to go "significantly higher than present levels." Kidder sets a better investment climate, but we can't say exactly when the stock market will reflect it.

Stocks being bought now, he disclosed, are IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Digital Equipment and Avnet in the technology group, along with Westinghouse, General Electric, Squibb, Merck and Times Mirror. Stocks with "high earnings visibility" that the firm likes are Rite Aid, Revco D.S., Coca-Cola and Dun & Bradstreet.

The specter of earnings disappointments continuing to torpedo (Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on May 2, excluding fees.  
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2:00pm EST.

	3M	6M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	25Y	30Y
American	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
British	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56
French	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55
German	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Italian	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Japanese	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60	163.60
Swiss	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
Spanish	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37	166.37
Portuguese	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48	200.48
Belgian	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36	36.36
Dutch	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76	3.76
Scandinavian	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76
Other	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76	136.76

INTEREST RATES

May 2

	3M	6M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	25Y	30Y
1M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12M	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
1Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
2Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
4Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
5Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
10Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
15Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
20Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
25Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
30Y	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Key Money Rates

United States

	3M	6M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	25Y	30Y
Discount Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Federal Funds	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Prime Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Overnight Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

West Germany

	3M	6M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	25Y	30Y
Discount Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Federal Funds	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Prime Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Overnight Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Japan

	3M	6M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y	10Y	15Y	20Y	25Y	30Y
Discount Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Federal Funds	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Prime Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Overnight Rate	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Bill	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Note	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
3-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
6-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
12-month Treasury Bond	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

Markets Closed

Markets and financial markets will be closed Thursday in Japan for a holiday.

Fed Said To Tighten Its Policy

March Move Tied To Growth Fears

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve tightened monetary policy in late March to slow what it regarded as overly rapid growth of the U.S. economy and of total debt, according to Frank E. Morris, president of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank.



NYSE Most Actives													
	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change		Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
W'stmi A	29950	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
W'st B	19552	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
ESokad	13379	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
ESokad	12892	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
ESokad	12892	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
GMAl	11973	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1/4	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
ALP	11784	38 1/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
FarMIA	10899	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
MEB	10076	21 1/4	20 3/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
ALP	9177	38 1/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	38 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
Pharm B	8739	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
Pharm B	8717	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
Pharm B	8717	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
MonPac	8511	25	25	25	25	+ 1/4	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
JohnJ	7547	37 1/2	36 1/4	37 1/2	37 1/2	+ 1/8	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Change
Indus	1162.89	1192.41	1174.10	1185.56	+ 2.59
Trans	1122.04	1151.45	1132.13	1157.08	+ 3.52
Util	1242.20	1277.11	1257.29	1264.49	+ 2.29
Comp	460.99	465.34	457.35	463.16	+ 2.13

NYSE Diaries		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1221	1119
Declined	391	595
Unchanged	399	492
Total Issues	2011	2058
New Issues	32	39
New Loans	33	46

NYSE Index				
	Previous	Close	Today	
	High	Low <td>High</td> <td>Low</td>	High	Low
Composite	92.87	92.24	92.87	92.12
Industrials	189.49	189.80	189.49	189.78
Transport	85.10	84.15	85.10	85.43
Utilities	41.52	41.30	41.52	41.44
Finance	89.08	88.28	89.09	89.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
	Buy	Sell	%SHR*	
April 1	187,250	273,457	1.87	3.91
April 30	182,285	266,254	1.78	3.78
April 30	182,285	441,367	1.78	5.01
April 30	182,285	713,677	1.78	7.79
April 30	184,291	457,504	1.84	3.77

\*Included in the sales figures.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing									
Vol.	3 p.m.	4 p.m.	5 p.m.	6 p.m.	7 p.m.	8 p.m.	9 p.m.	10 p.m.	11 p.m.
Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567
Vol.	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567	1,234,567

AMEX Diaries			
Advanced	345	Class	Prav
Declined	245	245	247
Liquidated	200	200	200
Total Issues	881	796	8
New Highs	11	8	16
New Lows			

Standard & Poors Index				
	High	Low	Close	Today's p.p.m.
Industrials	181.58	181.82	181.56	182.41
Transport	128.42	128.48	128.34	129.13
Utilities	65.77	65.93	65.68	66.00
Finance	17.12	16.88	17.12	17.18
Composite	161.69	160.55	161.68	161.68

NASDAQ Index					
	Class	Open	West. Am.	Year Ago	
Composity	228.26	251.25	243.84	269.15	
Industry	221.63	243.67	234.14	252.74	
Finance	229.25	251.25	243.84	269.15	
Insurance	221.63	243.67	234.14	252.74	
Utilities	214.94	237.11	228.11	241.79	
Service	228.26	251.25	243.84	269.15	
Transp.	221.63	243.67	234.14	252.74	

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Prev. Close	Today 2 p.m.
Bonds	44.83	44.82
Utilities	51.90	51.29
Industrials	51.76	51.29

AMEX Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
World e	347	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	- 1/8
TIE	347	17 1/2	17 1/8	17 1/8	17 1/8	+ 1/8
Domar	2281	59 1/2	59 1/8	59 1/8	59 1/8	+ 1/8
Granger	2054	22 1/2	22 1/8	22 1/8	22 1/8	+ 1/8
Carb C	1471	11 1/2	11 1/8	11 1/8	11 1/8	- 1/8
Asilco	1457	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
NPRC	1285	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	+ 1/8
Worlde	1259	12 1/2	12 1/8	12 1/8	12 1/8	+ 1/8
Unifac	1199	9 1/2	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	+ 1/8
GRFC e	1194	14 1/2	14 1/8	14 1/8	14 1/8	+ 1/8

AMEX Stock Index			
	Pravlofs	Close	Today
10th	211.2	216.2	219.3
			212.5

Month		High		Low		Close		Change	
High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177	177
178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178	178
179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179	179
180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181	181
182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182	182
183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183	183
184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184	184
185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185	185
186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186	186
187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187	187
188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188	188
189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189	189
190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190	190
191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	191
192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192	192
193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193
194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194	194
195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195	195
196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198	198
199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202	202
203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203	203
204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	204
205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205
206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206	206
207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207	207
208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208	208
209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209	209
210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211	211
212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212	212
213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213	213
214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	214
215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215
216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216	216
217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217	217
218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219	219
220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220
221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221	221
222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	222
223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223	223
224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224	224
225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226	226
227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227	227
228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228	228
229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229	229
230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230	230
231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232	232
233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233	233
234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234	234
235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235	235
236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236	236
237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237	237
238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238	238
239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
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252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252	252
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255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256	256
257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257	257
258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
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260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
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263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263	263
264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264	264
265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265	265
266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266	266
267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268	268
269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269	269
270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270	270
271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271
272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272	272
273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273	273
274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274	274
275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275	275
276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276	276
277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278	278
279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279	279
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316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316	316
317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317
318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318	318
319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319	319
320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320	320
321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
3									

## Prices Close Higher on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices were higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Wednesday in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 2 points in the early going, closed up 3.56 to 1,186.56, the highest level since it finished at 1,197.03 on Feb. 3. The Dow was operating at a 0.73 deficit since Texas Instruments was trading minus its dividend.

The Dow climbed 12.25 to 1,183.00 Tuesday, the highest level since it finished at 1,184.36 on March 16.

The Dow transportation average was ahead 6.58 to 517.07 and the Dow Utilities average was up 0.49 to 126.50.

Advances led declines by a 10-5 margin among the 1,985 issues traded.

Big Board volume was about 107.4 million shares, down from 110.6 million traded Tuesday. It was the busiest session in six weeks.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said the market struggled much of the day because some investors were willing to cash in on profits made over the past three weeks. Also, many traders were nervous.

Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, said some institutions were reluctant to jump into the market "but the volume is good and that indicates a lot of people are involved right now. Institutions still don't believe the rally is for real and that's just what's going to kick prices higher."

"If prices go up before the end of the day, we're in business," Eppel said. "If they go down, then there's going to be trouble" because it would indicate the market had failed for the

10th time the past two months to break out of a rut.

Some traders were disturbed that federal funds rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, opened at 11 percent, the same level they had climbed to Tuesday. These rates have been moving up the past week.

The Treasury Department was scheduled to announce its refunding plans for the second quarter during the day and the bond market slumped in anticipation of the report.

Experts have predicted that the Treasury would try to market up to \$17 billion in securities and have predicted that the government will have a tough time selling them. And that has dampened investor spirits.

National Semiconductor was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and higher following a block of 1 million shares at 164. A semiconductor society predicted huge sales increases the next two years.

AT&T was active. AT&T's stock plan Tuesday announced its intention to purchase \$100 million of the company's stock.

General Motors, which asked suppliers to reduce prices over the next three model years, was active and lower at the outset.

Trendsetting IBM, a 2 1/2 winner Tuesday, was in the spotlight. IBM Monday hinted would make some adjustments on its PCjr home computer.

Walt Disney attracted attention. The stock rose 3/4 Tuesday after Saul Steinberg's Reliance Financial Group bought 1 million shares in a block trade. Mr. Steinberg has said he might buy 25 percent of Disney's stock.

## Reliance Lifts Disney Stake

BURBANK, California — Reliance Financial Services Corp., the New York-based group controlled by Saul Steinberg, has increased its stake in Walt Disney Productions by nearly one-third, to 12.1 percent, by buying one million Disney shares.

The latest purchase by Reliance came on Tuesday, less than a week after Mr. Steinberg said that he was seeking federal approval to buy up to 25 percent of Disney.

The purchase was confirmed by a spokesman for Reliance's public relations firm of Keist & Co. in New York.

But the spokesman, who asked not to be identified, declined to name the seller or say how much was paid for the stock.

He said details of the transaction would be provided when Mr. Steinberg files required papers with the Securities and Exchange Commission by next Monday.

Disney's shares were among the most active on the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday, and closed at \$66, up \$3.125 a share. Nearly 1.9 million shares changed hands on the market.

The purchase increased Reliance's holdings in Disney to a little less than 4.2 million — or 12.1 percent — of the company's 34.6 million common shares.

NYSE Most Actives													
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50

AMEX Most Actives													
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50
IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00	124.50	125.00	+0.50	IBM	1,234,567	125.50	124.00			

(Continued on Page 16)



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Carter Hawley to Fight SEC Action

**The Associated Press**  
LOS ANGELES—Carter Hawley Inc. said that it would fight a challenge of its stock repurchases by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The SEC challenge could severely damage the retailer's efforts to prevent a takeover.

"We intend to defend against the SEC's action to the fullest and are confident that the courts will continue to sustain the legality of our conduct," Philip M. Hawley, the chairman and chief executive officer of the Los Angeles-based company, said Tuesday.

Earlier Tuesday, the SEC announced that it would file a complaint in federal court Wednesday, accusing Carter Hawley Inc. of violating securities laws by enormous purchases of its own stock. The SEC wants the court to re-

strain Carter Hawley, the parent of Broadway, Neiman-Marcus, Bergdorf Goodman and other retail chains, from further repurchases and from changing its capital structure.

On April 16, Carter Hawley launched an aggressive plan to fight an attempted takeover by Limited Inc., based in Columbus, Ohio. In six trading days, Carter Hawley acquired 17.96 million shares, more than 50 percent of its own stock, for \$470.46 million.

The SEC said it would seek a temporary restraining order and eventually preliminary and permanent injunctions against Carter Hawley, alleging that it engaged in an "unlawful tender offer" for its own shares.

Carter Hawley repurchased its stock without giving shareholders "any of the substantive procedural

protections" of federal securities laws, the SEC said.

Mr. Hawley denounced the SEC action as "totally without merit."

The stock repurchasing has been a successful weapon in Carter Hawley's battle against Limited's takeover plan, and it had enlisted the aid of General Cinema Corp., based in Newton, Massachusetts. General Cinema bought 33 percent of Carter Hawley's voting shares and agreed to vote them as Carter Hawley's management wishes.

The SEC, in addition to seeking a prohibition on further repurchases by Carter Hawley, said it would ask the court to stop the company from voting its convertible preferred stock issued to General Cinema other than in the same proportion as voted by unaffiliated shareholders.

## Arco Optimistic On U.S. Output

**Los Angeles Times Service**

BEVERLY HILLS, California—Atlantic Richfield Co. expects to squeeze enough oil and gas from its holdings in Alaska to maintain its current rate of domestic production for "at least 10 years and possibly for the rest of this century," said William F. Kieschnick, president.

Mr. Kieschnick said Tuesday that improved oil-recovery technology would offset expected declines in producing fields.

Arco's chairman, Robert O. Anderson, said at the company's annual meeting that the company assumes petroleum "will be the main driving force of the world economy."

## U.K. Preparing to Sell Enterprise Oil

**By Bob Hagerty**

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON—The government is preparing to sell early this summer a new cash-rich oil company that already is looking for acquisitions of reserves and exploration interests.

The public offer of all the shares in Enterprise Oil PLC, formerly the North Sea oil-producing arm of state-owned British Gas, will raise \$400 million to \$440 million for the government, analysts estimate.

Enterprise reported Wednesday a pretax profit of £33.2 million (\$116 million) on sales of £142.5 million for the eight months ended Dec. 31. A hefty tax charge brought the net profit to £30.8 million.

The company also showed a strong balance sheet, with about £70 million of cash and no debt. With its high-quality reserves, the company could be a tempting acquisition target, but the government plans to retain a "golden" share in the company through 1988, allowing it to block any unwanted takeover.

The company's North Sea interests produced 24,000 barrels of oil a day last year, and Enterprise said current output is about 30,000.

That should rise to a peak of 43,000 in the next two years before starting to decline, the company said.

To counteract that decline and shelter itself from taxes, Enterprise is looking for exploration and producing acreage. The first priority is Britain, but the company said it hopes to be drawing about one-third of its earnings from the United States within five years.

The company is forming a U.S.

subsidiary to seek opportunities there. After building up in Britain and the United States, Enterprise said, it would search elsewhere.

Graham Hearne, chief executive, said it is "jolly important" for the new company to establish operational abilities in exploration.

"We have been extremely fortunate in our inheritance," he said at a news conference. "We can claim no credit for that."

## General Foods to Raise Its Dividend

**United Press International**

WHITE PLAINS, New York—General Foods Corp. has announced an increase in its quarterly dividend and a plan to repurchase some of its common stock.

The board of directors has approved an increase in its dividend to 62.5 cents from 60 cents, payable June 5 on May 18, the food products group announced Tuesday. The last time the company raised its dividend was in November 1982, when it was increased from 55 cents.

Separately, General Foods announced the start of a plan to buy up to five million shares, or almost

10 percent, of its outstanding common stock.

The repurchase, to be executed by Goldman Sachs & Co., would total about \$306 million, based on Tuesday's closing price of \$30.625.

The General Foods chairman and chief executive officer, James L. Ferguson, said the repurchase plan would have a positive effect on equity and earnings per share.

He said the proposed sale of its Gaines Foods business to Anderson, Clayton & Co. for \$156.8 million and an assumption of \$30 million in debt will add about 80 cents a share to its fiscal 1985 earnings.

## Service Raises Its Valuation of Shell Oil Shares

**The Associated Press**

NEW YORK—A publication that appraises oil companies has raised its valuation of Shell Oil Co. to \$81.50 a share, adding to the debate over the fairness of a \$38-a-share offer by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group for the 30.6 percent of Shell stock that it does not already own.

John S. Herold Inc., an investment-information service in Greenwich, Connecticut, said Tuesday that it was raising its valuation of Shell from an earlier assessment of \$69 a share to reflect 1983 company results and information that was made public as a result of the Royal Dutch/Shell offer. Its appraisal is an estimate of the liquidation value of an oil company's assets before income taxes.

Shareholders opposed to Royal Dutch/Shell's \$5.5-billion offer have gone to court contending that it is unfairly low.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

3 May 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on some prices. The following market quotations indicate the presence of a fund listed for the 1983-84 year.

(1) - daily; (2) - weekly; (3) - bi-monthly; (4) - quarterly; (5) - bi-annually; (6) - annually.

<b>BANK OF AMERICA</b>	<b>BANK OF AMERICA</b>
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## COMPANY NOTES

Charter Co. and its creditors will have until Thursday to present proposals on reorganization, under an order by a U.S. bankruptcy judge. Nine of Charter's creditors, who claim that the oil and insurance conglomerate owes them \$215 million, want Charter to be prohibited from transferring assets from one subsidiary to another.

Continental Gummi-Werke AG, said it would pay a 3-Deutsche-mark (\$1.11) dividend on 1983 results after omitting payments for 1982 and 1981 results. The company said it more than doubled world group net profit to \$1.3 billion DM last year from 20 million DM in 1982 as volume rose 4.3 percent, to 3.39 billion DM.

Harte-Hanks Communications Inc. of San Antonio, Texas, has approved a revised merger proposal for a leveraged buyout of the company by five current officers and directors. The revised plan, approved by the company's board, calls for the investor group to buy each share of the company's common stock for \$27 cash and a \$13, 20-year debenture.

IHC Inter NV said it expects lower profit in 1984 because of lower oil prices and debt problems in some countries that are causing investment in its markets to fall. The company, which is involved in the exploitation of offshore oil fields, had net profit in 1983 of 15.7 mil-

lion guilders (\$5.3 million), down from 24 million guilders in 1982.

Klockner-Werke AG expects its group and parent company to break even in the year ending Sept. 30, Herbert Genow, the managing board chairman, said Wednesday at the annual meeting. The group had a net loss of 139.7 million Deutsche marks and the parent company a net loss of 109 million DM in 1982-83.

RCA Corp. stockholders have approved rules that would complicate a suitor's unwelcome bid to take control of the company. One rule is a "fair-price" provision, which is designed to ensure that any attempt to acquire the company will be made on terms fair to all shareholders. Another staggers board terms.

Rockwell International Corp. of Pittsburgh announced that it raised the quarterly dividend to 25 cents a share from 22 cents, payable June 11 to stockholders of record May 14.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (SNCF) will raise 2.5 billion francs through two 12-year domestic bonds, Credit Lyonnais, the lead manager for the state-owned rail company, said. It will raise 1.25 billion through a fixed-rate issue with a 13.8-percent coupon and 1.25 billion through a floating-rate note based on average bond-market rates, with a 7.5-percent minimum.

## British Telecom Taps Brokers

(Continued from Page 13)  
domestic calls and phone rentals by a weighted average of more than Britain's general retail price inflation, minus 3 percentage points. After five years, BT would be freed from the price controls.

BT had fought for greater freedom to increase prices but said it could cope with the government's formula.

Norman Tebbit, the trade and industry secretary, noted that BT would remain a dominant company in Britain's telecommunications

market. "We have to look after the interest of the consumer as well as the company," he said. In addition, the government is intent on preserving its progress in reducing inflation, currently running at about 5 percent a year.

Mr. Tebbit also announced a restructuring of BT's debt to the government. The debt will be in the form of £2.75 billion of debentures carrying interest of 12 1/4 to 12 3/4 percent and £750 million of preference shares carrying a gross dividend of 11 1/4 percent.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

<b>Canada</b>	<b>Amer. General</b>	<b>Pioneer Group</b>
1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
<b>France</b>	<b>Amer. Petrofina</b>	<b>Southern</b>
1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
<b>Cie Gen. Elect.</b>	<b>Eastman Kodak</b>	<b>USF &amp; G</b>
1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
<b>United States</b>	<b>Valero Energy</b>	<b>Wetherill</b>
1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share
<b>Alco Standard</b>	<b>Greyhound</b>	<b>White Cons. Ind.</b>
1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984	1st Qu. 1984
Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
Profit	Profit	Profit
Per Share	Per Share	Per Share

## bank leumi

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF BANK LEUMI LE ISRAEL B.M. AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1983

	(In thousands) Sheqels	U.S. Dollars
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and balances with Banks	894,455,407	8,299,670
Securities	148,249,554	1,375,610
Deposits with and loans to the Government	465,422,026	4,318,660
Loans	367,323,821	5,913,741
Loans out of deposits for the granting of loans	143,352,050	1,330,167
Other accounts	14,766,256	137,016
Bank premises and equipment	5,731,201	53,180
	<b>2,309,300,315</b>	<b>21,428,044</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits	1,826,580,580	16,948,878
Deposits for the granting of loans	143,575,848	1,332,243
Debt securities issued by subsidiaries	247,125,569	2,293,083
Other accounts	8,751,188	81,202
Capital, reserves and surplus	22,758,732	211,179
Capital notes - convertible into shares of the Bank	6,604,740	61,286
Interest of outside shareholders	2,969,698	27,556
Non-convertible bonds and capital notes	50,933,960	472,617
	<b>2,309,300,315</b>	<b>21,428,044</b>
Documentary credits, guarantees and other liabilities	159,594,460	1,480,880

## CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING ON 31.12.83

	(In thousands)	U.S. Dollars
Operating profit, before taxation	7,182,794	66,649
Provision for taxation on operating profit	1,839,244	17,066
	<b>5,343,550</b>	<b>49,583</b>
The Bank's equity in undistributed profits of unconsolidated subsidiaries	354,137	3,286
Outside shareholders' interest in operating profit	(1,643,792)	(15,253)
Non-operating expenses, net	(155,564)	(1,443)
<b>NET PROFIT</b>	<b>3,698,331</b>	<b>36,173</b>

(Exchange rate on 31/12/83 - \$1.00 = IS 107.77)

## Condensed Statements as at December 31, 1983 of Four Main Overseas Banking Subsidiaries

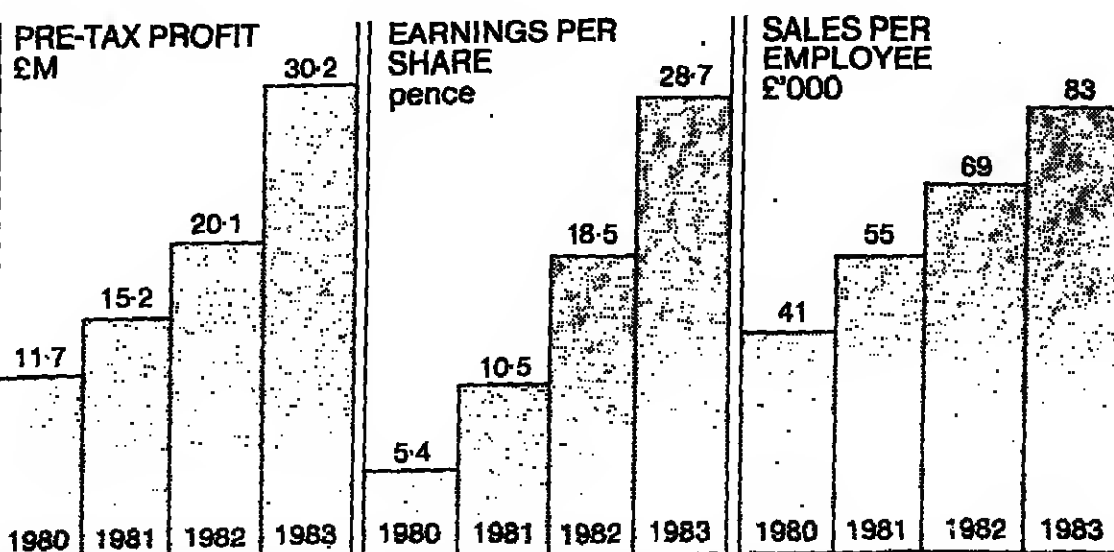
<b>Bank Leumi Trust Company of New York</b> 27 Branches (In US \$ Thousands) Total assets Net profit	3,028,110 6,623	
<b>Bank Leumi (UK) plc</b> 6 Branches and Offices in the U.K. (In £ Thousands) Total assets Net profit	323,157 714	
<b>Bank Leumi le-Israel (France) S.A.</b> 6 Branches in France (In FF Thousands) Total assets Net profit	2,777,726 3,795	
<b>Bank Leumi le-Israel (Switzerland)</b> 2 Branches in Switzerland and a Branch in the Cayman Islands (In SFR Thousands) Total assets Net profit	613,208 6,604	

## bank leumi le-israel בנק לאומי

## Laporte - Record growth continues

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS FOR THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 1st JANUARY 1984.

- \* Record profit in 1983 — up 50%
- \* Dividend increased to 10.5p per share — up 20%
- \* Scrip issue — 1 for 2
- \* Good year for all the Interlox companies
- \* Sound progress in all product areas
- \* New acquisitions perform superbly
- \* Very encouraging start to 1984



The figures above represent an abridged version of the Group's full accounts which have not yet been filed with the registrar of companies nor reported on by the Group's auditors.

SPECIALIST CHEMICALS AND RELATED SERVICES — WORLDWIDE  
Laporte Industries (Holdings) PLC, Hanover House, 14 Hanover Square, London W1R 0BE.





# Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

(Continued from Page 14)

Orange	76	32	11	23	11	23	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
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## Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100
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Shareholders are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held in the "Residentiaal" of the Promenade Hotel 1, Van Stolkweg, The Hague at 2.30 p.m. on May 25, 1984.

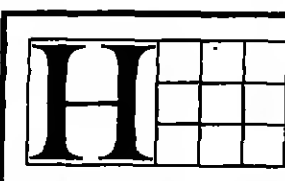
## A G E N D A

- Opening of the Meeting.
- Minutes of the Meeting of 17th November 1983.
- Report of the Executive Board on the 1983 financial year.
- Reading and approval of the annual accounts for the 1983 financial year agreed by the Supervisory Board.
- Announcement of the results for the first quarter of 1984.
- Retirement and appointment of Members of the Supervisory Board.  
In 1984, Messrs. G. Gerritsen, A.S. Nolst Trenité and K. Wetherell are due to retire by rotation.  
The Supervisory Board has resolved to reappoint the aforesaid Members of the Supervisory Board unless the Meeting of Shareholders exercises its right to make other recommendations or raises objections to these reappointments.  
The Workers' Council has made no recommendations and has also announced that the Council has no objections to these reappointments.
- Vacancies on the Supervisory Board in 1985.  
Due to retire at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders in 1985 are Messrs. R. van den Bergh, W.A.J. Bogers, J.R.M. van den Brink, E. ten Duis, H. Gerritsen, G.F. Hepkema and W.H.J. Reynaerts.  
Messrs. Van den Bergh and Gerritsen, having attained the statutory age limit, will not be eligible for re-election.  
The Supervisory Board propose to reappoint Messrs. Bogers, Van den Brink, Ten Duis, Hepkema and Reynaerts.
- Appointment of auditors.  
It is proposed to reappoint Moret & Limpert.
- a. Appointment of the administrative organ of the company empowered to issue shares and to depart from the preference right of Shareholders.
- b. Authorisation to acquire Company shares or BDRs for a consideration.
- Matters arising.
- Any other business and conclusion of the Meeting.

Copies of the documents relating to the business of this meeting are available to Shareholders free of charge in The Netherlands from the offices of the Company at The Hague and Amsterdam, in The United Kingdom from the office of Enna Holdings (UK) Ltd. at London and in Switzerland from the office of Schweizerischer Bankverein at Zurich.



The Executive Board,  
The Hague, May 3, 1984  
1 Churchillplein  
Our home is Holland. Our market is the world



## HACHETTE S.A.

Jean-Luc LAGARDERE, Chairman of the Board of HACHETTE S.A., parent company of the largest French communication group, announced increasing results for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1983.

- The Parent Company's after tax profits for the year including extraordinary gains jumped from French F.Fr. 103.5 million (1982) to F.Fr. 250 million this year.  
After tax trading profits excluding extraordinary gains increased from F.Fr. 83.8 million (1982) to F.Fr. 115 million (1983).  
The Chairman of the Board stressed the fact that 1983 earnings suffered a full corporate income tax charge, which was not the case in 1982 due to prior losses carried forward.
- After tax consolidated earnings for the Group (not yet audited) including extraordinary gains will jump from F.Fr. 265 million a year ago to F.Fr. 320 million this year.  
Excluding extraordinary gains, after tax results will be in the range of F.Fr. 185 million versus F.Fr. 142 million a year ago.
- HACHETTE S.A.'s dividend to be approved by the next Shareholders Meeting should amount to F.Fr. 16.50 versus F.Fr. 11 for the preceding year.

1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Open Close

1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	120
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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, gather relevant information and data. This may involve research, consultation with experts, or collecting data from various sources.

3. Once the information is gathered, analyze it to identify patterns, trends, and potential solutions. This step often involves critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

4. After analysis, develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This plan should outline the steps to be taken and the resources needed.

5. Implement the plan and monitor progress. This involves putting the plan into action and regularly checking on the results to ensure that the problem is being solved effectively.

6. Finally, evaluate the outcome and make adjustments as needed. This step involves reflecting on the process and the results to determine what worked well and what could be improved for future tasks.

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## U.S. to Propose End to Intelsat Communications Monopoly

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is expected to propose the opening of satellite communications across the North Atlantic to competition.

The move, which would require Federal Communications Commission approval, has provoked sharp objections from Intelsat and its member nations.

About 30 governments have protested to the State Department and the FCC, in an effort to head off the proposal, which is expected soon. These countries fear that such a change could set back Intelsat's business and cause higher rates for its customers.

Until now, the international communications business has been run by state-created corporations,

such as Comsat, and the international cooperative, Intelsat. Comsat, which is now privately owned, is the U.S. participant in Intelsat.

But last year, two companies, Orion Satellite and International Systems Inc., applied to the FCC to launch satellite systems. Subsequently, RCA and Cymru filed applications. These companies have applied just for the heavily used North Atlantic route, while Intelsat is active around the globe.

At the time of the Orion filing, the White House asked the FCC to delay a ruling until the Executive Branch could study the legal, foreign policy and commercial implications. This study was carried out by an interagency group led by the State Department.

Intelsat, which was created in 1964, is a nonprofit cooperative whose member nations pay the costs based on their share of traffic. This has allowed moderate rates for countries with little traffic.

Richard R. Colino, director general and chief executive officer of the 104-nation group, has led the opposition to Intelsat's would-be competitors.

He has said that if competition is allowed, Intelsat's income would fall and its rates would have to rise. At a recent meeting, Intelsat participants voted unanimously to express concern about a "fundamental shift of United States policy."

So far, State Department officials said, about 30 countries have sent protests. The messages have come from countries as disparate as Australia, Sweden, Zaire, Singapore and the Philippines.

Chris Vivas, executive vice president of Orion, said Tuesday that his company had proposed a two-satellite system, with a third on the ground as a spare. "It would cost \$250 million to launch and operate a two-satellite system," he said. "This is not a small-time, inexpensive undertaking."

According to administration officials, the group agreed that permission for alternate oceanic satellite systems would be consistent with the Communications Satellite Act of 1962, which led to the creation of Comsat. Intelsat was set up in 1964, with 11 original members.

The Satellite Act provided for "supplementary satellite services, outside the Intelsat network," said Diana Lady Dougan, the coordinator of the State Department's office for International Communication and Information Policy, in a speech last week.

But after months of agreement on the major issues, a State Department official said, a disagreement broke out between the State and Commerce departments.

In March, the State Department told embassies that a decision was imminent and provided them with the gist of the interagency report. This was done, a State Department

official said, to allow the embassies to handle any statements of concern from governments.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige sent a letter to Secretary of State George P. Shultz complaining that the message was premature and would damage U.S. interests.

The two agencies agree that applications should be approved only for special services, and not for services that compete with Intelsat in regular overseas phone and telex calls.

The administration figures that 85 percent of Intelsat's North Atlantic traffic is "switched," meaning that it uses connections open to the public, not private connections.

Other companies would be authorized to compete for the remaining 15 percent, such as providing television networks with feeds and corporations with private lines for conferences.

## Bonn Surplus Shrank in March

The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's merchandise trade surplus narrowed in March to 4.54 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.68 billion) from 4.85 billion DM in February and 5.45 billion DM in March 1983, the Federal Statistics Office said Wednesday.

The agency said West Germany's current account in March had a surplus of 1.9 billion DM. That was a widening from a surplus of 600 million DM in February but a shrinking from a surplus of 3.37 billion DM in March 1983.

The current account measures trade in both merchandise and services such as tourism, shipping and insurance.

## Delors Offers Business Plan

(Continued from Page 13)

of family-held companies that are facing liquidation because of disputes over succession.

Under the proposed law, the purchase of the shareholding would be treated as a tax credit.

Expansion of stock-option plans for managers. Such plans have been legal since 1970, but according to a recent survey by L'Expansion, a French business magazine, only 20 companies have adopted them, on a very limited basis. Under Mr. Delors's plan, which would be voluntary, terms under which shares are purchased would be improved. Stock options enable managers and/or other employees to buy shares in their companies at advantageous terms.

Options on purchasing shares would be extended to cover affiliates, directly or indirectly owned by the parent company.

The period during which an employee could hold shares bought under the plan without paying tax

on the dividend income would be extended from three to five years, according to the draft law.

Mr. Delors said this could serve as "a powerful encouragement" for employees, particularly managers, to become more involved in their companies.

Provisions in the plan would also facilitate establishment of small businesses, including in trades or crafts, and also ease investment restrictions for larger companies seeking expansion in economically ailing areas of the country, such as the Lorraine region of eastern France.

## Thai Finance Company

Reuters

BANGKOK — The Thai Finance Ministry said Wednesday that it has appointed trustees to supervise assets of Thai United Trust Co. after a rescue plan had failed.

## United Illuminating Burdened With Seabrook

(Continued from Page 13)

power from oil and other sources would push United Illuminating's rates up by more than 50 percent, to 17 cents a kilowatt hour. The company itself has no firm estimate.

Given that prospect, Mr. Lavine said, a cancellation borne at least partly by consumers was not the worst possibility, although, he noted, "it isn't cheap."

Ratepayers in the area are already paying more than most Connecticut customers, despite a population density that makes service cheaper to provide.

United Illuminating has bought shares in nuclear stations in other areas, including 9.5 percent of Connecticut Yankee in Haddam, Con-

necticut. It also bought a share of Pilgrim 2, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, which was canceled before completion.

According to its annual report, United Illuminating had \$666.2 million in construction work in progress at the end of last year. This involves the Millstone 3 reactor in Waterford, Connecticut, also plagued by cost major overruns. In comparison, the total value of its investment in all of its operating generating stations, power lines, buildings, trucks and other equipment was \$357.9 million.

Its stock price has been depressed, to as low as \$15 a share in recent days, down from \$28.87 1/2 a share earlier this year. Recently, Moody's Investors Service lowered

the rating on the company's debentures, and the company says it has put off going to the credit markets until the status of Seabrook is clarified.

Moody's senior vice president, Robert Burke, cited doubt over Seabrook when the credit rating was lowered. If the plant is canceled, he said, "United Illuminating will have a difficult time recovering costs in Connecticut through rate-making procedures, given the magnitude of the amount involved."

But even Mr. Zitzer, who argues for consumers, said that at least part of the money would have to come from consumers. "Even if they threw UI into bankruptcy, it's

still going to come back to ratepayers," he said. Like some others, he argues that while the regulators might demand some changes in the way the company is managed, bankruptcy should be avoided.

Thus far, however, executives at United Illuminating are maintaining that the worst will be avoided and Seabrook 1 will be completed, although no reactor has yet survived even a "temporary" halt in construction.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)				
Month	May	Aug.	Nov.	Dec.
20	11.00-11.00			
30	17.5-18.0	11.00-11.00		
40		4.50-4.50	11.00-11.00	
50		2.00-2.00	4.50-4.50	
60		1.00-1.00	2.00-2.00	
70			1.00-1.00	2.00-2.00

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1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
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## 'Torpedo Stocks' Can Sink Some Portfolios

(Continued from Page 13)

higher-risk stocks is also one of the main concerns of Wall Street expressed by Calvo Puckett. Headquartered in Geneva, he is chief investment officer for Citicorp's private-client global portfolio, which is the largest of any U.S. bank.

"The penalty to investors can just be too severe," he asserted. "Since mid-1983 we've been quick to cut and run when stocks deteriorate and have tried to stay clear of issues with substantial downside risk. That is, we've followed an investment policy that generally sticks with the big boys."

For Wall Street as a whole, he predicted a "more or less flat" market but with "volatility in both directions" until upward pressure is reduced on interest rates. However, the continued rapid pace of the U.S. economy, despite the March slowdown, "doesn't give us much to hang our hat on here," he added.

"It's difficult to see the stock market making any major headway

in this environment," he said. "It's hard to see asset mix now in favor of equities."

The Citicorp portfolio he manages is currently underweight in terms of Wall Street exposure, at slightly below half of total equity investment, and compares with a year ago when two-thirds was in U.S. stocks. Cash level stands at about 35 to 40 percent, or double what is normal.

Acknowledging that the last statistic shows "we are sitting firmly on the fence," Mr. Puckett said he expects liquidity in the portfolio to remain high until "we can develop a sense of conviction how things will sort themselves out."

He did outline a positive scenario for stocks that he said could well fall into place, but repeated "the negative case is still sufficient to warrant a cautious posture."

The Wall Street half of the Citicorp portfolio has remained relatively stable, except to emphasize the natural-resources sector the last six to nine months, he said. "We

regrouped in the energy stocks, notably international oils and oil service, and positioned ourselves for some of the merger-takeover activity there."

He mentioned that the portfolio's largest holdings, however, are "stable-growth stocks, dull ones like IBM and GE, but where growth is good and develops in a fairly predictable way."

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## Notice of Redemption

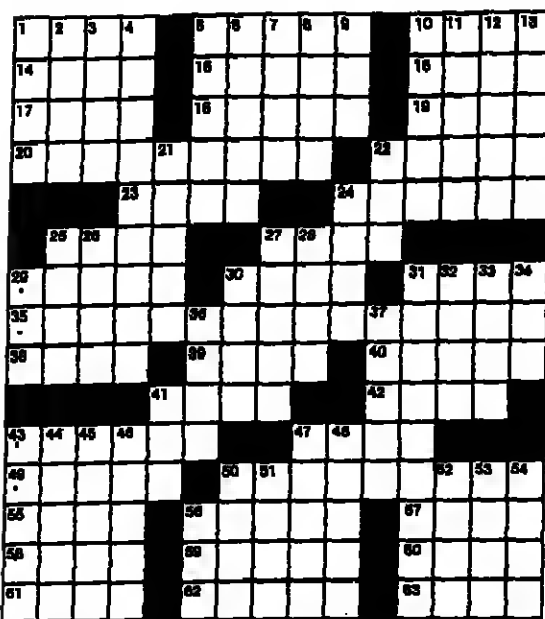
### Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1984 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,000,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

8 1/2% COUPON DEBENTURES BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER M															
3	2724	5719	6006	7025	7182	7718	8079	9735	10031	11008	11413	11779	12000	12005	14396
4	2725	5721	6007	7026	7183	7719	8080	9736	10032	11009	11414	11780	12001	12006	14397
5	2726	5722	6008	7027	7184	7720	8081	9737	10033	11010	11415	11781	12002	12007	14398
6	2727	5723	6009	7028	7185	7721	8082	9738	10034	11011	11416	11782	12003	12008	14399
7	2728	5724	6010	7029	7186	7722	8083	9739	10035	11012	11417	11783	12004	12009	14400
8	2729	5725	6011	7030	7187	7723	8084	9740	10036	11013	11418	11784	12005	12010	14401
9	2730	5726	6012	7031	7188	7724	8085	9741	10037	11014	11419	11785	12006	12011	14402
10	2731	5727	6013	7032	7189	7725	8086	9742	10038	11015	11420	11786	12007	12012	14403
11	2732	5728	6014	7033	7190	7726	8087	9743	10039	11016	11421	11787	12008	12013	14404
12	2733	5729	6015	7034	7191	7727	8088	9744	10040	11017	11422	11788	12009	12014	14405
13	2734	5730	6016	7035	7192	7728	8089	9745	10041	11018	11423	11789	12010	12015	14406
14	2735	5731	6017	7036	7193	7729	8090	9746	10042	11019	11424	11790	12011	12016	14407
15	2736	5732	6018	7037	7194	7730	8091	9747	10043	11020	11425	11791	12012	12017	14408
16	2737	5733	6019	7038	7195	7731	8092	9748	10044	11021	11426	11792	12013	12018	14409
17	2738	5734	6020	7039	7196	7732	8093	9749	10045	11022	11427	11793	12014	12019	14410
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19	2740	5736	6022	7041	7198	7734	8095	9751	10047	11024	11429	11795	12016	12021	14412
20	2741	5737	6023	7042	7199	7735	8096	9752	10048	11025	11430	11796	12017	12022	14413
21	2742	5738	6024	7043	7200	7736	8097	9753	10049	11026	11431	11797	12018	12023	14414
22	2743	5739	6025	7044	7201	7737	8098	9754	10050	11027	11432	11798	12019	12024	14415
23	2744	5740	6026	7045	7202	7738	8099	9755	10051	11028	11433	11799	12020	12025	14416
24	2745	5741	6027	7046	7203	7739	8100	9756	10052	11029	11434	11800	12021	12026	14417
25	2746	5742	6028	7047	7204	7740	8101	9757	10053	11030	11435	11801	12022	12027	14418
26	2747	5743	6029	7048	7205	7741	8102	9758	10054	11031	11436	11802	12023	12028	14419
27	2748	5744	6030	7049	7206	7742	8103	9759	10055	11032	11437	11803	12024	12029	14420
28	2749	5745	6031	7050	7207	7743	8104	9760	10056	11033	11438	11804	12025	12030	14421
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31	2752	5748	6034	7053	7210	7746	8107	9763	10059	11036	11441	11807	12028	12033	14424
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35	2756	5752	6038	7057	7214	7750	8111	9767	10063	11040	11445	11811	12032	12037	14428
36	2757	5753	6039	7058	7215	7751	8112	9768	10064	11041	11446	11812	12033	12038	14429
37	2758	5754	6040	7059	7216	7752	8113	9769	10065	11042	11447	11813	12034	12039	14430
38	2759	5755	6041	7060	7217	7753	8114	9770	10066	11043	11448	11814	12035	12040	14431
39	2760	5756	6042	7061	7218	7754	8115	9771	10067	11044	11449	11815	12036	12041	14432
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50	2771	5767	6053	7072	7229	7765	8126	9782	10078	11055	11460	11826	12047	12052	14443
51	2772	5768	6054	7073	7230	7766	8127	9783	10079	11056	11461	11827	12048	12053	14444
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53	2774	5770	6056	7075	7232	7768	8129	9785	10081	11058	11463	11829	12050	12055	14446
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58	2779	5775	6061	7080	7237	7773	8134	9790	10086	11063	11468	11834	12055	12060	14451
59	2780	5776	6062	7081	7238	7774	8135	9791	10087	11064	11469	11835	12056	12061	14452
60	2781	5777	6063	7082	7239	7775	8136	9792	10088	11065	11470	11836	12057	12062	14453
61	2782	5778	6064	7083	7240	7776	8137	9793	10089	11066	11471	11837	12058	12063	14454
62	2783	5779	6065	7084	7241	7777	8138	9794	10090	11067	11472	11838	12059	12064	14455
63	2784	5780	6066	7085	7242	7778	8139	9795	10091	11068	11473	11839	12060	12065	14456
64	2785	5781	6067	7086	7243	7779	8140	9796	10092	11069	11474	11840	12061	12066	14457
65	2786	5782	6068	7087	7244	7780	8141	9797	10093	11070	11475	11841	12062	12067	14458
66	2787	5783	6069	7088	7245	7781	8142	9798	10094	11071	11476	11842	12063	12068	14459
67	2788	5784	6070	7089	7246	7782	8143	9799	10095	11072	11477	11843	12064	12069	14460
68	2789	5785	6071	7090	7247	7783	8144	9800	10096	11073	11478	11844	12065	12070	14461
69	2790	5786	6072	7091	7248	7784	8145	9801	10097	11074	11479	11845	12066	12071	14462
70	2791	5787	6073	7092	7249	7785	8146	9802	10098	11075	11480	11846	12067	12072	14463
71	2792	5788	6074	7093	7250	7786	8147	9803	10099	11076	11481	11847	12068	12073	14464
72	2793	5789	6075	7094	7251	7787	8148	9804	10100	11077	11482	11848	12069	12074	14465
73	2794	5790	6076	7095	7252	7788	8149	9805	10101	11078	11483	11849	12070	12075	14466
74	2795	5791	6077	7096	7253	7789	8150	9806	10102	11079	11484	11850	12071	12076	14467
75	2796	5792	6078	7097	7254	7790	8151	9807	10103	11080	11485	11851	12072	12077	14468
76	2797	5793	6079	7098	7255	7791	8152	9808	10104	11081	11486	11852	12073	12078	14469
77	2798	5794	6080	7099	7256	7792	8153	9809	10105	11082	11487	11853	12074	12079	14470
78	2799	5795	6081	7100	7257	7793	8154	9810	10106	11083	11488	11854	12075	12080	14471
79	2800	5796	6082	7101	7258	7794	8155	9811	10107	11084	11489	11855	12076	12081	14472
80	2801	5797	6083	7102	7259	7795	8156	9812	10108	11085	11490	11856	12077	12082	14473
81	2802	5798	6084	7103	7260	7796	8157	9813	10109	11086	11491	11857	12078	12083	14474
82	2803	5799	6085	7104	7261	7797	8158	9814	10110	11087	11492	11858	12079	12084	14475
83	2804	5800	6086	7105	7262	7798	8159	9815	10111	11088	11493	1185			





**ACROSS**

1 She snudled  
2 Sarnia  
3 Skedaddle  
4 L. Nizer, e.g.  
5 Sphers  
6 Loner Ranger's  
7 Sidelick  
8 Exam choice  
9 Tub of a sort  
10 Melancholy  
11 Keats  
12 Actress  
13 Moreno  
14 Spode, e.g.  
15 Commandos  
16 Radio's Jane  
17 and Goodman  
18 Afficionado  
19 Walk through  
20 water  
21 Beer or ale  
22 Relish  
23 Reclined  
24 Joint of joint  
25 Loesser  
26 vessel; 1948  
27 Kefauver's  
28 state Abbr.  
29 Burlap  
30 material  
31 Dia, e.g.  
32 Augusta  
33 Brucknell, for  
34 one  
35 "Picnic" man  
36 Hol  
37 Computer  
38 Unit follower  
39 Gable-Rarrow  
40 film; 1935  
41 Aid for some of  
42 handicapped  
43 Straight part of  
44 a fishhook  
45 "la Douce"  
46 First site of  
47 Olympic  
48 games  
49 "Bolero" man  
50 Legal right  
51 Network of  
52 Metric  
53 measure  
54 Maynard and  
55 Murray  
56 DOWN  
57 Not fern, or  
58 deat  
59 Engrave  
60 Mine, in Metz  
61 "You must  
62 sink 'A—'";  
63 Shak  
64 Topsy's  
65 creator  
66 Musical  
67 endings  
68 Lulu  
69 Platte people  
70 High fashion  
71 10 Upper  
72 chambers of  
73 the heart  
74 Kafka subject  
75 Abruzzi's all  
76 Coll. group

**DOWN**

1 Not fern, or  
2 deat  
3 Engrave  
4 Mine, in Metz  
5 "You must  
6 sink 'A—'";  
7 Shak  
8 Topsy's  
9 creator  
10 Musical  
11 endings  
12 Lulu  
13 Platte people  
14 High fashion  
15 10 Upper  
16 chambers of  
17 the heart  
18 Kafka subject  
19 Abruzzi's all  
20 Coll. group

*© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.*

## PEANUTS

Dear Sweetheart,  
I think of you  
night and day.

You are more precious  
to me than anything  
in the world.

SUPPERTIME!

## BLONDIE

I'M SELLING  
AUTHENTIC  
MINIATURE  
TIGLOOS

THEY'RE MADE IN  
THE NORTH POLE  
BY REAL  
ESKIMOS!

MAY I SEE ONE?  
CERTAINLY

OH NO!!

## BEETLE BAILEY

HEY! LET'S  
TRY THIS!

THIS IS  
AWFUL!

I KNOW

GOING BACK  
FOR SECONDS?

## ANDY CAPP

HI, TINA. HOW'S THE  
BIG ROMANCE GOING?

GREAT, FLO. HE  
WANTS ME TO  
MEET HIS PARENTS

THAT'S  
NICE

I REMEMBER MEETING ANDY'S  
PARENTS. THEY WERE ALL THAT  
KEEN ON HIM

## WIZARD of ID

HOW DOES A  
CANDYLIGHT  
DINNER...A  
BOTTLE OF WINE  
AND A MOONLIGHT  
WALK SOUND TO  
YOU, MY SWEET?

FANTASTIC!

...TELL  
YOUR  
FRIEND  
YOUR  
NUMBER  
IS IN THE  
BOOK

## REX MORGAN

I THOUGHT THAT MR.  
FLEMING HAD AN  
APPOINTMENT WITH  
DR. MORGAN THIS  
MORNING, JUNE 1

THEY SAW  
EACH OTHER  
AT THE  
HOSPITAL  
YESTERDAY

YESTERDAY—SUNDAY?  
I DON'T UNDERSTAND  
DID SOMETHING  
HAPPEN TO PAUL?

NO! HE CALLED DR. MORGAN  
ABOUT ANY SINGLE, RIGHT?  
YOU KNOW SHE ALMOST  
DIED UP AT  
HIDDEN LAKE

## GARFIELD

OH NO! I HIT AN OLD LADY  
IN THE HEAD AND KNOCKED  
HER OUT COLD!

WHAT SHOULD I DO, GARFIELD?

IF STRAIGHTEN THAT LEFT ARM  
BUT AFTER THAT  
RIGHT HAND  
OVER MORE



"COULD I HAVE ANOTHER GINGERBREAD BOY?  
THE ONE I ATE IS GETTING LONESOME."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble eight four-letter words  
one letter to each square, to form  
four ordinary words.

OXIN  
SINUM  
HARANG  
INGRIF

Now arrange the circled letters to  
form the surprise answer, as sug-  
gested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: "MOWER" POWER TO YOU

Yesterday's Jumble: SAVOR WRATH FELLOW EXEMPT  
Answer: What his neighbor said when he showed off  
"MOWER" POWER TO YOU

## WEATHER

**EUROPE**

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	7
Amsterdam	14	7
Antwerp	14	7
Birmingham	14	7
Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	28	21
Calcutta	28	21
Canton	28	21
Chongqing	28	21
Cebu	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**ASIA**

	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	14	7
Beijing	14	7
Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	28	21
Calcutta	28	21
Canton	28	21
Chongqing	28	21
Cebu	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**AFRICA**

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	7
Amsterdam	14	7
Antwerp	14	7
Birmingham	14	7
Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	28	21
Calcutta	28	21
Canton	28	21
Chongqing	28	21
Cebu	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**LATIN AMERICA**

	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	28	21
Caracas	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**NORTH AMERICA**

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	7
Amsterdam	14	7
Antwerp	14	7
Birmingham	14	7
Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	28	21
Calcutta	28	21
Canton	28	21
Chongqing	28	21
Cebu	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**MIDDLE EAST**

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	7
Amsterdam	14	7
Antwerp	14	7
Birmingham	14	7
Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	28	21
Calcutta	28	21
Canton	28	21
Chongqing	28	21
Cebu	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**OCEANIA**

	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	14	7
Amsterdam	14	7
Antwerp	14	7
Birmingham	14	7
Bombay	28	21
Buenos Aires	28	21
Calcutta	28	21
Canton	28	21
Chongqing	28	21
Cebu	28	21
Colon	28	21
Hankow	28	21
Hong Kong	28	21
Kobe	28	21
London	14	7
Lyons	14	7
Manila	28	21
Medan	28	21
Osaka	28	21
Peking	28	21
Rangoon	28	21
San Francisco	14	7
Shanghai	28	21
Singapore	28	21
Tientsin	28	21
Yokohama	28	21

**THURSDAY'S FORECAST**—CHANNING, Sign. FRANKFURT, Rain. Toms. 12-15 (12-15) LONDON: Cloudy Temp. 15-19 (15-19) MADRID: Showers. Toms. 12-15 (12-15) PARIS: Rain Temp. 12-15 (12-15) ROME: Cloudy. Toms. 12-15 (12-15) SYDNEY: Rain Temp. 12-15 (12-15) TOKYO: Rain Temp. 12-15 (12-15) HONG KONG: Cloudy Temp. 12-15 (12-15) SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) MANILA: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) Cebu: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) BANGKOK: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) PHILADELPHIA: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) NEW YORK: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) WASHINGTON: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) CHICAGO: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) DETROIT: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) CLEVELAND: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) PITTSBURGH: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) RICHMOND: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) WASHINGTON: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) BALTIMORE: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) PHILADELPHIA: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) NEW YORK: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) WASHINGTON: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) CHICAGO: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) DETROIT: Thunderstorms Temp. 22-25 (22-25) CLEVELAND: Thunderstorms Temp. 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## SPORTS

## Oilers Sweep; Islanders Win, Tie Series

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**BLOOMINGTON, Minnesota** — The Edmonton Oilers defeated the Minnesota Stars, 3-1, here Tuesday night to finish with a 4-0 sweep of the National Hockey League's Campbell Conference playoff series.

Advancing to the Stanley Cup finals for the second straight year, the Oilers will face the winner of the Montreal-New York Islanders series. The Islanders beat Montreal, 3-1, Tuesday to even their best-of-seven Campbell Conference final.

Tapping in a rebound of Jari Kurri's shot, Ken Linseman gave Edmonton a 2-0 lead at 7:38 of the third period after the New Stars are penalized for having too many players on the ice.

Dino Ciccarelli scored Minnesota's lone goal at 10:35 of the period, using a 25-foot slapshot past goalie Grant Fuhr. Kurri tied the game with his 13th goal of the play-

offs at 19:11, after Minnesota goaltender Gilles Meloche had been pulled for an extra skater.

After a scoreless first period, Oilers defenseman Don Jackson registered his first goal of the playoffs at 19:11.

## NHL PLAYOFFS

4:58 of the second period. He deflected defenseman Brad Maxwell and poked the puck past a diving Meloche.

Meloche, starting for the first time since Game 2 of the North Stars' opening-round series with Chicago, made 30 saves; Fuhr stopped 24 of 25 shots, including a point-blank scorcher by Keith Acton in the second period.

Glen Sather, Edmonton's coach, was obviously pleased. "We shut them down in the third period of every game in this series," he said. "That was the key. We dispelled the myth that we can't play defense."

Remarked center Wayne Gretzky: "We're happy to get this far, but I guess we learned last year that this doesn't mean much." The Oilers were swept in last year's cup finals by the Islanders.

Defenseman Paul Coffey agreed. "You don't play to win the Campbell Conference championship," he said. "It's the cup that counts. Forty years from now, nobody will worry about who won the Campbell Conference."

## Islanders 3, Canadiens 1

In Uniondale, New York, Billy Smith stopped a penalty shot at 15:03 of the second period and Mike Bossy scored 1:37 later to spark the Islanders to their victory over Montreal. The 2-2 series resumes in Montreal on Thursday and Game 6 is scheduled for Saturday on Islander ice. A seventh game, if necessary, would be played Tuesday in Montreal.

With the game tied, 1-1, Mats Naslund blocked a shot by Denis Potvin and took off up the ice. He was hooked from behind by Islanders defenseman Gord Dineen. Referee Bruce Hood immediately signaled for the penalty shot, the first Smith has faced in his 116 career playoff games.

Naslund skated in slowly and tried to tuck a 10-foot backhander between the goalie's legs, but Smith blocked it with his left leg pad.

The tie was broken when Bossy took a feed from Ken Morrow and beat goalie Steve Penney from 10 feet. It was only the right wing's sixth goal in this year's playoffs but it was the 12th game-winning play-off tally of his career. Dineen added an insurance goal at 2:24 of the final period to spur New York in its bid to equal the 1956-60 Canadiens as the only club ever to win five straight cups.

Hood called 11 penalties in a tense first period — two of them leading to goals. With Greg Gilbert firing a 50-footer from the blue line through a screen to beat Penney at 4:18. And at 12:21, with Greg Gilbert in the box, Canadian Steve Shutt put in the rebound of Larry Robinson's point shot for his seventh playoff goal.

"It was the turning point," admitted Naslund of his missed penalty shot. "I did just what I wanted to: I wanted to take him and put it between his legs. But I didn't get it where I wanted it."

"You wait and hope he makes the first play," said Smith, who has started the last 26 Islander playoff games. "When he put the puck out in front of him, I knew he was going to try to take it. He had room between my legs — I saw the replay, and he did have room there. But it hit the pad and I had it all the way."

Said Dineen: "I was trying to catch Naslund's arm, but I got a pretty good piece of him and pulled him down. That's the type of penalty you almost have to take. I did deserve a hooking call, but I was really surprised they gave him a penalty shot."

"I felt very down when Hood called it because I thought the next goal would win the game."



Milwaukee Bucks Sidney Moncrief soared high over Darvin Cook to nail 2 of his game-high 28 points on Tuesday night.

## Bucks Defeat Nets; Lakers Easy Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**MILWAUKEE** — Center Bob Lanier scored 10 clutch points in the fourth period and led Milwaukee to a 98-94 victory over the New Jersey Nets in their National Basketball Association playoff Tuesday night, enabling the Bucks to even the best-of-seven series at one game each.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles defeated Dallas, 117-101, to take a 2-0 lead in a Western Conference semifinal series.

After New Jersey scored six straight points to slice Milwaukee's lead to 82-81 with 4:59 left in the game, Lanier sank four straight free throws in less than a minute to give the Bucks an 86-81 advantage.

Mike Gminski scored from under the basket at 1:56 to pull the Nets to within 92-89 but Lanier countered with a short jumper from the baseline. After Lanier sank two free throws for a 96-90 lead, New Jersey got consecutive baskets from Buck Williams and Otis Birdsong to trail by 2 with 36 seconds to go. But Milwaukee's Junior Bridgeman canned two free throws 26 seconds later to seal the victory.

Sidney Moncrief topped the winners with 28 points, followed by Lanier with 24 and Bridgeman with 18.

Williams had 21 points for New Jersey, while Michael Ray Richardson had 17 and Gminski and Darvin Cook 10 each.

Trailing at halftime, 43-38, New Jersey went on a 15-2 run in the first four minutes of the third quarter. The Bucks recovered later in the period with an 8-2 spurt to lead, 63-62; their edge at the end of the third quarter was 67-65. With Moncrief pumping in 12 points, Milwaukee led 123-102 after the first quarter.

Lakers 117, Mavericks 101  
 In Inglewood, California, Earvin Johnson had 27 points and 11 assists as Los Angeles blew open a close game at the outset of the second half and went on to beat Dallas, 117-101.

Having led all the way, the Lakers held a 55-50 halftime advantage — and scored the first 14 points of the third quarter. The Mavericks got no closer than 13 points after that. Dallas narrowed the gap to 93-90 early in the fourth quarter, but Los Angeles then scored 9 straight points to settle matters.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar added 22 points and pulled down 10 rebounds for the Lakers. Rolando Blackman led the Mavericks with 27 points; teammates Jay Vincent and Mark Aguirre added 15 and 14, respectively. (AP, UPI)

## Draft Shows NFL on Multiple Defensive

**NEW YORK** — With the United States Football League having picked off some of the glamour names, the National Football League went heavily for defense and offensive linemen while choosing only one quarterback and one running back in the first two rounds of Tuesday's annual draft.

After New England drafted its choice of wide receiver Irving Fryar of Nebraska, already signed to a four-year, \$2.6 million contract, and Houston did the same with Fryar's former teammate, guard Dean Steinkuhler, the NFL shifted emphatically to defense.

Of the next 14 picks, 13 were defensive players. Only Philadelphia, which used the fourth pick of the draft to take Penn State wide receiver Kenny Jackson, broke the mold.

With the USFL previously having signed the top quarterback and running back — Steve Young of Brigham Young and Heisman Trophy winner Mike Rozier of Nebraska, respectively — there was little interest in those two positions.

The first running back picked was Greg Bell of Notre Dame, who missed most of the past two seasons with injuries. He was taken with the 26th pick by Buffalo, which is seeking a replacement for Joe Cribbs, who defected to Birmingham of the USFL. The second running back taken was Herman

Heard of Southern Colorado, by Kansas City with the fifth pick of the third round.

No quarterback taken on the first round for the first time since 1974, when Danny White was selected by Dallas in the third round.

This time, the first signal-caller to go was Boomer Esiason of Maryland, whose injured passing shoulder might have hurt his first-round chances. He was taken as the 10th pick of the second round by Cincinnati, which is seeking an eventual replacement for veteran Ken Anderson. The next, quarterback picked was Warren Moon of the Seattle Seahawks, by the New York Giants with the third pick of the third round.

In all, 17 of the 28 first-round choices were defensive players and so were the first eight on the second round — making 31 of 25 defensive players of the first 36. Of the 25, 10 were linebackers and 9 were linemen.

While the USFL's influence was obvious, the NFL will try to get even in some measure next year in a supplemental draft of this year's college players who already have signed with the spring-summer league.

Later in Tuesday's draft, the Cleveland Browns traded their final four picks to Chicago in return for all three Bear picks in that supplemental draft. An NFL source speculated that the Browns' owner, Art Modell — an advocate of aggressive action against the new league — was anxious to have as many shots against it as possible.

With Fryar and Steinkuhler previously locked up as the first two picks, most of the suspense of the first round revolved around the Giants, who held the third choice and were known to be seeking offensive linemen. With Steinkuhler gone, they had hinted they might trade down and take Ohio State offensive tackle Bill Roberts with a later pick.

Instead, they ended up with one of the best of both worlds. Despite one of

the strongest linebacking corps in the NFL, they took linebacker Carl Banks of Michigan State. Then, with Roberts still undrafted, they traded with Washington for the 27th pick of the first round, giving the Redskins two lower draft picks.

The Giants seemed reasonably sure they could sign Banks — an important consideration in a year of USFL raids. "He's a big, fast, smart aggressive player who can be a dominant type of guy," said Coach Bill Parcells.

Then Philadelphia took Jackson and immediately announced it had signed him. That was something of a counterpunch against the USFL, since Jackson's brother Roger plays for the Philadelphia Stars and the Stars had actively sought Ken-

ny. Then came the onslaught of defensive players.

Kansas City, which had wanted Banks, settled for defensive tackle Bill Moss of Pitt; defense-poor San Diego took corner back Mossy "Cade" of Texas; Cincinnati chose Arizona linebacker Ricky Hunsley; Indianapolis went for Vanderbilt cornerback Leonard Coleman.

Then came Oklahoma defensive tackle Rick Byan (to Atlanta), SMU defensive back Russell Carter (the New York Jets), Florida linebacker Wilbur Marshall (Chicago), Florida State defensive end Alphonso Carreker (Green Bay), Washington State defensive end Keith Millard (Minnesota), Miami linebacker Jackie Ship (to Miami) — which traded up for Buffalo's choice), Arkansas defensive end Ron Fautot (the Jets) and Maryland defensive end Pete Koch (Cincinnati).

Finally, on the 17th, pick came an offensive player — St. Louis taking wide receiver Clyde Duncan, who spent most of his career backing up the Chicago Bears' Willie Gault at Tennessee.

After Duncan, Cleveland chose safety Don Rogers of UCLA. Then there was a brief shift to offense — primarily linemen.

## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
 American League  
**BOSTON** — Placed Dave Stenstrom, first baseman, on the 15-day disabled list.

**CHICAGO** — Called up Al Jones, pitcher, from Denver of the American Association.

**NEW YORK** — Placed John Montefusco, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list. Recalled Curt Brown, pitcher, from Columbus of the International League.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
 National League  
**ATLANTA** — Placed Bob Horner, third baseman, on the 15-day disabled list, retroactive to April 28. Recalled Ken Dryden, pitcher, to Richmond of the International League.

**CINCINNATI** — Sent Paul Heston, pitcher, to Wichita of the American Association. Called up Wayne Krenchick, infielder, from Wichita.

**HOUSTON** — Placed Steve Largent, tight end, on the 15-day disabled list.

**PHILADELPHIA** — Signed Darren Jensen, tight end.

**PITTSBURGH** — Signed Mike Montefusco, pitcher, from Wichita. Signed a trade for Randy Carver, pitcher, to the Jets.



Billy Smith warmed up for his turning-point save on a second-period penalty shot by thwarting this first-period Canadian scoring thrust Tuesday. New York beat Montreal, 3-1.

## Orioles, Behind Boddicker, Win 6th Straight Game

**BALTIMORE** — Mike Boddicker struck out nine and scattered six hits Tuesday night to pace Baltimore over Cleveland, 3-0. The Orioles' sixth straight victory was his first of the year for Boddicker, who last dropped his first three losses.

The Orioles picked Bert Blyleven (5-2) for a run in the second inning when John Lowenstein singled and scored on a hit-and-run double by Wayne Gross.

Baltimore added their other two runs in the fourth. Eddie Murray walked to open the inning but was out at second by Lowenstein.

Lowenstein moved up on Ken Simons' grounder and Gross was mentioned walked. Floyd Rayford then hit a short popup be-

tween second baseman Tony Bernazard and right fielder George Vukovich. Bernazard called for the ball but lost it in the lights and it fell in for a two-run double.

The Indians threatened twice against Boddicker. On the game's first play, Fred Green singled to left and promptly stole second. After Bernazard grounded out, Julio Franco singled to left; Butler stopped at third while Franco was thrown out trying to stretch the hit into a double. Andre Thornton grounded out to end the inning.

In the ninth, Franco drew a lead-off walk and Thornton singled, but Pat Tabler lined into a double play to end the threat.

**Tigers 11, Red Sox 2**  
 In Detroit, Chet Lemon drove in four runs with two home runs and rookie Roberto Garbey drove in four runs on three hits to lead the

Tigers to an 11-2 shellacking of Boston.

**Blue Jays 10, Rangers 4**  
 In Toronto, Merv Foley's two-out bases-loaded walk keyed a four-run ninth-inning rally that helped Texas end a seven-game losing streak with a 4-1 victory that gave the Rangers a doubleheader split with Toronto. In the opener, Willie Upshaw drove in two runs and the Blue Jays capitalized on six errors to score seven unearned runs in a 10-4 triumph.

**Royals 3, Brewers 0**  
 In Milwaukee, Pat Sheridan drove in two runs with a triple and a single and Larry Goss combined with Dan Quisenberry on a five-hitter as Kansas City broke a three-game losing streak with a 3-0 decision over Milwaukee.

**White Sox 7, Yankees 5**  
 In Chicago, Jerry Dybzinski and Carlton Fisk each drove in three runs to lead the White Sox past New York, 7-5.

**Angels 4, A's 1**  
 In Anaheim, California, Tommy John did not allow a hit for six innings and combined with Luis Sanchez on a two-hitter as California dispatched Oakland, 4-1. In the fourth, Bobby Grich was hit by a Mike Warren pitch with the bases loaded to force home the winners' first run, and in the sixth, Grich touched Warren for a bases-empty homer. The Angels have won 11 of their last 14 games.

**Mariners 11, Twins 8**  
 In Seattle, Spike Owen paced an 18-hit attack with a 4-for-3 perfor-

mance and three RBIs in leading the Mariners past Minnesota, 11-8.

**Mets 8, Cubs 1**  
 In the National League, New York, Dwight Gooden allowed only four hits over his seven innings as the Mets shut down Chicago, 8-1. Gooden struck out 10 men for the second straight game — the first Met pitcher to do so since Tom Seaver in 1975.

**Phillies 7, Expos 4**  
 In Philadelphia, Sixto Lezcano drove in five runs with two home runs and a double as the Phillies broke a three-game losing streak with a 7-4 verdict over Montreal.

**Cardinals 10, Pirates 5**  
 In Pittsburgh, Tommy Herr and George Hendrick, with four and three hits respectively, drove in three runs apiece as St. Louis saddled the Pirates with their fourth consecutive loss, 10-5.

**Reds 2, Astros 1**  
 In Cincinnati, Dave Parker's third hit of the game, a one-out bases-loaded single in the ninth, drove in the deciding run as the Reds won their fifth straight, a 2-1 victory over Houston.

**Padres 3, Braves 2**  
 In Atlanta, Kevin McReynolds' double highlighted a three-run fourth and Rick Gossage recorded his eighth save in leading the Padres to a 3-2 decision over Atlanta.

**Dodgers 3, Giants 2**  
 In San Francisco, Steve Sax's triple with two outs in the 11th gave Los Angeles a 2-run cushion, and the Dodgers went on to nip the Giants, 3-2.

## Baseball Leaders

and Winfield, S.D. 12; Milner, Cin 10; Hayes, Phil and Washington 8.

**Pitchers**  
 New York: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Houston: Nolan Ryan, 10.00; Los Angeles: Tom Seaver, 10.00; Philadelphia: Steve Carlton, 10.00; St. Louis: Dwight Gooden, 10.00; Cincinnati: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Pittsburgh: Steve Carlton, 10.00; San Francisco: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Baltimore: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Cleveland: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Detroit: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Kansas City: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Milwaukee: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Minnesota: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Montreal: Steve Carlton, 10.00; New York: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Philadelphia: Steve Carlton, 10.00; St. Louis: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Cincinnati: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Pittsburgh: Steve Carlton, 10.00; San Francisco: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Baltimore: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Cleveland: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Detroit: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Kansas City: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Milwaukee: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Minnesota: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Montreal: Steve Carlton, 10.00; New York: Steve Carlton, 10.00; Philadelphia: Steve Carlton, 10.00; 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